



THE Chemist and Druggist; A MONTHLY TRADE CIRCULAR.

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INDEX OF PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
A Nest of Official Chemists	329	History of Chymistry	349
United Society of Chemist and Druggists....	330	Pharmacy in the United States.....	350
Quantitative Analysis, &c.....	336	Salacine	352
Botanical Calendar for October	338	Correspondence	353
Trade Report	341	Patent Medicine Stamp Act	354
Price Current	341	Fragmenta Veterinaria	354
Mirror of the Month	343	Notices of Novelties—	
Foreign Trade.....	347	Feeding Bottle and Nipple Shield.....	355
Queries, and Answers	348	List of Patents	356

For further Index, see end of Advertisements.

ALMANACK.

OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.		
16	Tu	Pharmaceutical Examination, 11.	1	Th	All Saints Day.
17	W	Sebastopol bombarded, 1854.	2	F	Michaelmas Term begins.
18	Th	St. Luke.	3	S	Sun rises, 7 0.
19	F	Eringo root.	4	S	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
20	S	Lord Palmerston born, 1784.	5	M	Gunpowder Plot.
21	S	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6	Tu	First newspaper printed, 1665.
22	M	Sun sets, 4.50.	7	W	Council Meeting, 11. Eve. Meeting, 8.
23	Tu	Royal Exchange founded, 1667.	8	Th	Tops of Savine.
24	W	Taraxacum root.	9	F	Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's
25	Th	Pharmacopœia, 11. Battle of Balaklava,	10	S	Day.
26	F	[1854.	11	S	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
27	S	Embarkation of Prince Alfred, 1858.	12	M	Sun sets, 4.13.
28	S	21st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	13	Tu	New Moon, 0.36 a.m.
29	M	Full moon, 6.49 p.m.	14	W	Napoleon entered Vienna, 1805.
30	Tu	Bark of Mezereon root.	15	Th	Twilight ends, 6.7.
31	W	All Hallows Eve.			

NOTICES.

The Subscription to our Journal is payable in advance, and must be accompanied by a Reference Card, or some other proof of the Subscriber being a bonâ fide Chemist and Druggist. Post Office Orders to be made payable to the Publisher, JAMES FIRTH, who is alone authorised to receive accounts.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW LANE, E.C.; any having in view our interests or those of the Trade, will be very acceptable.

Every thing intended for insertion in the current Month, must be sent in before the 10th, except Employers and Assistants' Advertisements, which will be received until the morning previous to publication.

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NOTICES.

Subscribers receiving their copy in a **GREEN WRAPPER** will please to receive it as an intimation that their subscription has expired, and that no further numbers can be sent unless it be renewed.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE.

Numerous complaints have reached us of overcharges on our Journal at the American Post Offices.

As notified in our Prospectus, issued from New York, the legal inland postage is 2 Cents. per copy, and Subscribers should refuse to pay more, the ocean rate being defrayed by us.

Mr. W. M. Dickson, corner of Dickson and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, is authorised to receive subscriptions for this Journal.

Mr. C. F. A. Hinrichs, 150, Broadway, New York, is the Agent in the United States for the "Chemist and Druggist," and all American Books for Review, Exchanges, &c., should be sent to him to be forwarded to England with monthly parcel.

THE "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" ALMANACK FOR 1861.

With our December issue, every Subscriber will receive a copy of the above, suitable for fixing in the Counting House.

A limited space will be devoted to Select Advertisements, and early application is recommended to those who desire to avail themselves of it.

The only numbers of our Journal now on hand are Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, and 13. All the rest are out of print.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Subject to 10 per Cent. for Six, and 20 per Cent. for Twelve Insertions, if paid in Advance.)

Page—30s. Half Page—20s. Quarter Page—12s. 6d. Per Line—1s.

Employers and Assistants' Advertisements, not exceeding Two Lines, will be inserted for 1s. each.

GAZETTE OF THE MONTH, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

BANKRUPTS.

Hardy, James Kelita, annato and blue manufacturer, drug grinder, &c., Fenchurch-street.
Walker, Edward Clarke, annato and blue manufacturer, drug grinder, &c., Brewhouse-yard, St. John-street, Clerkenwell.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Crawshaw, Duckworth, and Co., manufacturing chemists, Pendleton, as far as regards J. Crawshaw.

Murgatroyd, Benjamin, and James Barrows, manufacturing chemists, Old Cold Staith, Little Horton, Bradford.

Row & Co., manufacturing chemists, Norwich.

Streng, Frederick Jacob, L. O. Rendtorff.
William Lockett, and Frederick Trachsel, manufacturers of chemicals, Manchester, as regards Trachsel.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Dixon, Benj., chemist and druggist, Norwich.

A NEST OF OFFICIAL CHEMISTS.

IN the Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, just issued for the information of Parliament, Mr. Phillips, the Government Analyst to the Excise, discourses in glowing terms upon the rise and progress of his department. He tells us that since the date of his last report, 24 examiners have been instructed in the laboratory, making a total of 85 who have thus had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with scientific modes of detecting adulterations. The number of samples analysed during the year just ended was 9,631; and there were at least 5,000 distillations, 16,000 weighings, and upwards of 7,000 papers reported upon.

This looks like healthy business at the first glance, although it is really nothing more than a costly organization, formed for the purpose of discovering and checking those very adulterations which are produced by excessive and injudicious taxation. Who can doubt, when they find from Mr. Phillips's return that nearly one-third of all the tobacco used in this country is a mixture of sugar, liquorice, oil, carbonaceous matter, cabbage leaves, nitrate of potash, sulphate of magnesia, common salt, ammonia-alum, and carbonate of lime, that the enormous impost of three shillings and five per cent. on an article now sold at four shillings per pound is a premium upon dishonesty which no Government laboratory can counterbalance? The inducement to smuggle is in the ratio of four to one, and adulteration is the only internal equivalent for smuggling.

Concerning the labours of this nest of official chemists upon snuff, pepper, coffee, beer, hops, tea, chicory, distillers' wash, wood spirit, &c., &c., we might not be disposed to make many remarks, did we not feel that this Excise laboratory in Somerset House, as at present managed, bids fair to grow into an institution detrimental to the chemical profession. It attempts to do that from within which ought to be done from without; and it takes away one of the chances of lucrative employment which every professor of analytical chemistry has a right to look forward to. Competent chemists cannot be forced, like cucumbers, in a Government hot-house; and even if they could, excisemen should not be trained at the public expense to take the places which ought to be thrown open to the profession. If the chemical department of the Inland Revenue is a necessary part of the obnoxious Excise system, its prizes—large or small—should be offered to competent chemists. It sounds very pretty to say that eighty young men have received a sound chemical education [at their country's cost]; that they have become good officers and valuable assistants to Mr. Phillips; and that "much advantage is considered to have resulted to the public service from the introduction of a knowledge of chemistry amongst those engaged in duties connected with the Excise;" but why not save all this expense and trouble, and avoid inflicting injustice on a large and deserving class of trained scholars, by selecting ready-made chemists for the work of this department. It is all very well for Government to strengthen its own hands by grasping at any labour—administrative, educational, or productive; but such a greed of employment and management is not the most conducive to the interests of the public. The manufacture of guns at Enfield is attended by a considerable annual loss to the taxpayers; because trade principles are set aside, and there is no profit on success—no bankruptcy upon failure. The Exchequer cash-box is always full and always open, and when more money is wanted, even to throw into the bottomless pit of official clumsiness and extravagance, it is always forthcoming. In all other Government workshops there is a similar waste of capital, attended by an injurious, petted, unfair competition with the industry of the country. Profits have been shown before now by unscrupulous "commissioners" in rose-coloured Government reports, but only by suppressing some considerable item in the cost of production. Bread-making at Deptford has long been considered a favourable

instance of economical official manufacture; but in all the public records that we have examined, no account is taken of the interest on a valuable steam plant, which was laid down at an expenditure of a hundred thousand pounds!

There is no necessity for multiplying proofs of this waste where a government sets up to do all its own work, as the want of trading rewards and penalties is sufficient to explain the peculiarity. An official laboratory—whatever the “commissioners” may urge to the contrary—will be, and can be, no exception to this rule; and it would be better for the public if the work were performed by unofficial out-door chemists, at fair market contract prices. There is little hope that such a practical honest course will ever be adopted, and as long as the condemned Excise system lasts, its pampered “chemical department” will last with it. In the interests of the trained members of the profession we have the honour to represent, we can only, therefore, ask that its favourite process be reversed, and that instead of endeavouring to change excisemen into chemists, it shall transmute existing chemists into excisemen.

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

The above Society, considering how recently it was started, is progressing with more rapidity than any similar trade movement which has come under our notice. At the same time it will not do for any chemist and druggist, who may be deliberating about joining it, to rest content with merely looking at what his brethren have already done. Every well-wisher to his profession should join, and join at once; and we draw particular attention to a letter from Messrs. Morgan Brothers on this subject. There is room for the United Society as well as the Pharmaceutical Society; in fact, there is a pressing necessity for both associations. The “*SALE OF POISONS BILL*” is not dead, but only sleeping; and it is not many months since the Hon. Mr. Walpole, speaking about the opposition to this measure on the part of the old Society, remarked that it only represented a minority of the trade. The new Society, if properly supported, will represent the other portion, and its exertions, joined to those of the Pharmaceutical Society, will check this growing spirit of legislative aggression.

The following are the Names of Gentlemen who have sent their adhesion as Members since the Names given in our last Number.

W. Windle.....	48, Portman-place, Edgware-road.
J. Potter.....	Post Office, 26, Dudley-grove, Harrow-rd.
W. Davies.....	10, Brunswick-terrace, Westbourne-grove.
B. W. Lacy.....	Westbourne-grove, Bayswater.
Charles Blake.....	10, Bedford-terrace, Kensington.
Charles Taylor.....	London Hospital, Mile End.
F. Williams.....	12, London-street, Paddington.
B. H. Carew.....	1, St. Peter's-place, Hammersmith.
Harding Merritt.....	Williams & Elvey, 8, Halkin-street, West.
C. Ballard.....	King-street, Hammersmith.
W. C. Smith.....	Kensington.
John Corder.....	4, Edward-street, Kensington.
— Soole.....	Knightsbridge (10, Middle-row, North).
J. T. Smith.....	12, Down-street, Piccadilly.
— Canning.....	173, Sloane-street.
J. Wood.....	Knightsbridge (Queen's-buildings).
G. Hardy.....	Brompton (3, Alexander-place).
R. M. Buncombe.....	Brompton (55, Brompton-row).
Henry Jones.....	Brompton (Pelham-crescent).
W. H. Clarke.....	1, Cranley-terrace, Brompton-road.
J. J. Flower.....	Prospect-house, Old Brompton.
F. Granville.....	3, Clifton-terrace, West Brompton.
W. H. Strickland.....	Old Brompton (Pelham-house).
J. Kean.....	West Brompton (5, Seymour-row).

J. H. Smith	24, King-street, Whitehall.
H. Hick	2, Broadway, Westminster.
S. Chaplin	11, Tothill-lane, Westminster.
T. H. Gibbins	18, Lower Eaton-street, Eaton-square.
F. Coles	11, Grosvenor-row, Pimlico.
Lowe & Wyld	53, King's-road, Chelsea.
J. Gigner	131, King's-road, Chelsea.
John Harper	2, Queen's-row, Pimlico.
Thomas Wells	91, Charlwood-street, Belgravia (South).
E. B. Vizer	63, Lupus-street, Belgravia (South).
W. Humble	E.B. Vizer, 63, Lupus-st., Belgravia (South).
— Sparrow	2, Ranelagh-terrace, Pimlico.
H. Venman	41, Titchbrook-street, Pimlico.
T. N. Wilkins	Clapham-common.
P. Vincent	St. John's, Fulham.
C. A. Staples	Fulham (High-street.)
J. Farmer	Putney.
D. S. Mayfield	Putney.
Charles Leake	Putney.
D. Watlock	Wandsworth.
Lowe and Co.	160, Lambeth-walk.
George Ringrove	(W. H. Alexander's), 166, Lambeth-walk.
W. H. Dry	40, Salisbury-place, Walworth.
— Thompson	Post Office, East-street, Walworth.
Charles R. Russell	36, East-street, Walworth.
W. C. Westlake	30, East-street, Walworth.
B. Linging	High-street, Camberwell.
Josiah T. Slugg	214, Stretford-road, Manchester.
Frederic Watson	3, King-street, Rock-ferry, Birkenhead.
Thomas G. Bradbury	Leek.
C. W. Eddy	30, Crown-street, Finsbury-square.
James Coley	Willenhall.
R. D. Foster	High-street, Burford.
R. Goddard	Stratford, Essex.
Allen Harrington	Needham-market, Suffolk
James Walters	63, London-road, Derby.
David McRitchie	41, High-street, Inverness.
Thomas Edge	High-street, Staleybridge.
David Prosser	(Mr. Polson's), Sheerness.
G. C. Kernot	3 and 4, Chrisp-street, Poplar.
Henry W. Coles	(G. C. Kernot's), 3 and 4, Chrisp-st., Poplar.
S. Dale	(G. C. Kernot's), 3 and 4, Chrisp-st., Poplar.
C. F. Burdett	(G. C. Kernot's), 3 and 4, Chrisp-st., Poplar.
G. Mason	(G. C. Kernot's), 3 and 4, Chrisp-st., Poplar.
S. Briscoe	3, Broad-street, Bloomsbury.
A. Bell	43, Wardour-street.
R. Turner	2, Oxenden-street, Haymarket.
C. Glover	24, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.
W. H. Harris	33, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.
Frederick Hall	1, Jermyn-street, Haymarket.
T. Gristock	42, South-street, Manchester-square.
E. J. Jones	1, St. Andrew-street, St. Martin's-lane.
F. Howell	81, High-street, Camden Town.
W. M. Nobbs	4, Upper Seymour-street, Euston-square.
David Prosser	(Mr. Polson's), Sheerness.
Matthew Henson	Dunstable, Beds.
William Beckett	Market-place, Heywood.
William Moore	Stradbroke, Suffolk.
William Swinnerton	Princes'-end, Tipton.
S. H. Hipkins	(Mr. Swinnerton's), Tipton.
Charles William Knowles	Thorne.
Frederick Herron	4, East-street, Plymouth.
Ben. Autley George	Ebbw-vale, Mons.
A. W. Parkes	Hill-fields, Coventry.
James Hinds	Gosford-street, Coventry.
John Griffith	1, Pleasant-place, Battle-bridge.
Thomas Hay	6, Caledonian-terrace, Caledonian-road.
— Bellwood	44, Chichester-place, King's-cross.

P. J. Bolton.....	4, Chichester-place, Gray's-inn-road.
W. L. Shepard.....	Gray's-inn-lane.
T. Knowles.....	61, Scymour-street, Euston-square.
— Dyer.....	158, Grove-street, Regent's-park.
R. Roberts.....	High-street, Eltham, Kent.
S. Roberts.....	High-street, Eltham, Kent.
William Walpole.....	St. Peter's-road, Great Yarmouth.
John Gunn.....	Hambledon, Hants.
Henry Davis.....	19, Warwick-street, Leamington.
George Baxter.....	Worksop, Notts.
Arthur Sangster.....	27, High-street, St. John's-wood.
Frederick A. Bovill.....	24, Park-terrace, Regent's-park.
P. L. Pavitt.....	High-street, St. John's-wood.
— White.....	95, St. John's-wood-terrace, Regent's-park.
William George Stacey.....	36, John-st., St. John's-wood, Regent's-park.
Joseph Cull.....	Blenheim-terrace, St. John's-wood.
F. Tebbutt.....	1, Manchester-terrace, Kilburn.
J. Burton.....	6, Portsdown-terrace, Kilburn.
Joseph Green.....	Townshend-road, St. John's-wood.
J. W. Vooght.....	8, Union-grove, Wandsworth-road.
Richard Smith Potts.....	Ilkeston, Notts.
Thomas W. Freeman.....	Ledbury.
Thomas Heathcoat.....	8, Dame-strect, Britannia-fields, Islington.
Joseph Forter.....	Cullampton, Devon.
George Christian.....	Godalming, Surrey.
Jonathan Phillips.....	(Mr. Christian's), Godalming.
Henry Barritt.....	Godalming.
Robert Wilkinson.....	(Mr. Barritt's), Godalming.
Ebenezer W. Wilson.....	Ugate, South.
J. B. Rixon.....	1, Amherst-road East, Hackney.
George Elliott.....	70, Osborne-street, Kingston-upon-Hull.
John Bracewell.....	Bollington, near Macclesfield.
John Thomas.....	Machynbbeth.
Joseph Lane.....	Hampstead.
R. Legg.....	High-street, Highgate.
Thomas and Edward Voile.....	35, Skinner-street.
W. J. Jones.....	Upper Holloway.
R. Pitman.....	Upper Holloway.
William Aldridge.....	10, Crown-terrace, Upper Holloway.
H. R. Kemp.....	8, Pleasant-place, Holloway.
John Knowles.....	10, Stephenson-terrace, Caledonian-road.
J. Stewart.....	17, Fitzroy-place, Kentish Town.
L. Myers.....	(Mr. Emerson's), 3, Lower York-place, Kentish Town.
T. L. Miller.....	46, Torriana-terrace, Kentish Town.
W. S. Penny.....	Middlesbro'-on-Tees.
Henry King.....	Churton-strect, Pimlico.
John Wade.....	98, York-street, Westminster.
George Edward Burd.....	76, York-street, Westminster.
B. Jones.....	T.P. Mucklow's, 1, Camden-cottage, Camden-road.
J. Dickenson.....	57, Great College-st., Camden New Town.
Henry Garton.....	2, Commercial-place, Kentish Town.
J. C. Quincey.....	1, Junction-terrace, Upper Holloway.
A. Gardie.....	2, Camden-buildings, Camden New Town.
Charles Harrison.....	19, William-street, Cالدonian-road.
— Coverley.....	4, Thayer-street.
John W. Britain.....	10, Frederic-place, Hampstead-road.
P. Cooke.....	15, Crawford-street.
S. Brookes.....	62, Lisson-grove.
— Meacher.....	105, Crawford-street.
J. W. Carrington.....	Mr. Jeff's, 30, Lisson-grove.
— Huggard.....	7, New Church-street, Lisson-grove.
T. F. Rowland.....	High-street, Epping.
J. W. Hipsy.....	High-street, Epping.
James Joce.....	Grenville-house, Bridport.
Edward Snape.....	Great Hampton-street, Birmingham.
Aubrey Lum.....	Chesham, Bucks.
Thomas Hedley.....	Ramsbottom.
James Robinson.....	Frodsham, Cheshire.

John B. Dobson	20, Great Union-street, Hull.
A. Y. Foster	Chatham.
John Smith Overton	Crowle, near Bawtry.
John Arthur Freeman	(Freeman Brothers), 13, Blackfriars-road.
John Dove	Sherburn, Milford Junction, Yorkshire.
F. Melson	St. Benedicts, Norwich.
Thomas G. Barrett	Church-street, Ilchester.
Epaphroditus Dunn	Dudley.
H. W. Tabor	High-street, Salisbury
John Norman	Smith-street, Warwick.
R. H. Brockett	86, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
George Southam	Teddington.
William King	High-street, Soham, Cambridgeshire.
R. H. May	South Shields.
William Richards Hitchcock ..	56, North-street, Taunton.
William Burch	High-street, West Bromwich.
Edward P. Shaw	Market-place, Wakefield.
Exors. of George Carruthers ..	7 and 8, New-street, Lancaster.
R. E. Yates	7 and 8, New-street, Lancaster.
William Hall	7 and 8, New-street, Lancaster.
David Jones	Barmouth, North Wales.
Robert Roberts	Mr. Jones, Barmouth.
Thomas Batman	3, Camden Abbey, Portsea.
Thomas Pridmore	Hinckley.
John Gould	Turner & Son, 40, High-st., Newcastle-under-Lyme.
John Cumbers	Wandsworth.
C. A. Bailey	J. Cumbers, Wandsworth.
John Hird	Pembroke.
Thomas G. Salt	Hornsey-road.
Samuel D. Cooper	Cannock, Staffordshire.
W. Brown	Newbiggin, Morpeth.
W. R. Colledge	Mr. Brown's, Newbiggin, Morpeth.
George Chapman	Brierly-hill, Staffordshire.
Edward A. White	Mayfield, Sussex.
Richard Robinson	Marske, Redcar.
Thomas Hebb	25, Ashton-road, Openshaw, Manchester.
William Litchfield	Longton.
George Bell	Hexham, Northumberland.
Robert Brodie	(Dr. A. Morton's), 82, Crown-street, Glasgow.
Daniel McFarlane	(Dr. A. Morton's), 82, Crown-street, Glasgow.
James Rankin	(Dr. A. Morton's), 33, Cumberland-street, Glasgow.
Thomas G. Peel	Armagh.
T. S. Cocking	49, High-street, Kensington.
Henry Williams	198, Oxford-street.
Parton, J. Hains	Post Office, Highgate.

To the Editor of the "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

United Society of Chemists and Druggists, 25, Bow Lane, E.C.,
14th September, 1860.

Sir,—Availing myself of the publicity you are kindly giving to the progress of this Society, I beg to send you a few copies, and extracts of letters, taken indiscriminately from a very large number received from all parts of the country, and as the matter in its present phase cannot be too much ventilated, I venture to hope you will find space for them. I would more especially invite attention to the letter received from Messrs. Morgan Brothers, being their reply to a communication made to them with regard to their munificent offer of a donation of *One Hundred Pounds in aid of the Benevolent Fund*. These gentlemen, it will be observed, stipulate, as a condition of their gift, that a certain number of members shall be enrolled by Christmas. A reference to the list of additional names forwarded to you since the mass already published proves that there is a very fair prospect of this condition being fulfilled, letters arriving by every post; still I earnestly appeal to every member of the trade, to cordially and promptly respond, by favouring me with their intention of becoming a member of the Society.

I take this opportunity of stating that an announcement will shortly be made of a list of the proposed Committee, together with notice of a public meeting, for confirming their appointment, the consideration of rules, and the transaction of other business connected with the Association.

As pressure of correspondence prevents me, in many cases, giving an immediate reply,

allow me to inform those gentlemen who enquire when they should remit their annual membership fee of 5s., that they may, if they think proper, to prevent further trouble, enclose it along with their application.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. F. BURT, *Secretary pro-tem.*

30, Duke-street, Manchester-square,
London, October, 1860.

* * * * *

As early adherents to this society, we take deep interest in its formation. We may mention that we are opposed to all cliquism, and that our sole desires are, that the society shall be free and open to all. We understand that a meeting will shortly be called of the members, and that the rules of the society will then be arranged.

T. & E. ANDERSON.

Elgin, September 17th, 1860.

I think your idea of a society for chemists and druggists an excellent one, and wish it every success.

JAMES N. DAVIDSON.

Pembroke.

In the event of an institution being formed in connection with this Society, I will with pleasure increase my subscription to 1*l.* per annum.

JOHN HIRD.

Hambledon, Hants, Sept., 1860.

Sir,—Having been many years in business, I have succeeded in making ample provision for myself and family against sickness and old age; still, as a chemist, I wish the United Society of Chemists and Druggists every success, and have pleasure in becoming a member of the same. My subscription will be forwarded whenever required.

JOHN GUNN.

Otley, Yorkshire, Sept. 18, 1860.

Sir,—I rejoice to find that the strength of this Association is increasing, and I trust that all chemists and druggists will at once come forward and enrol themselves in the new Association.

THOMAS FISHER.

Dudley, Oct., 1860.

Sir,—Concurring most heartily in the objects of the proposed Society, as stated in the prospectus, I am thankful that there are members of our profession with perception enough, and self-denial enough, to see and act upon the conviction of the value and absolute utility of union and organization; if progress, as a body, is to be made, I would offer one suggestion, and ask one question: Could not an arrangement be made, that on the death of any member of the Society a subscription of one, two, or more shillings be given by each member to the representative of the deceased? Are assistants and apprentices to be admitted? Some provision should be made for widows and children of deceased members.

E. DUNN.

Barmouth, N. Wales, Sept., 1860.

Sir,—I heartily approve of the organisation about to be established, and would be glad to send in any subscription that may be decided upon as necessary to carry out its propositions.

I also enclose the name of my apprentice, who I suppose will be received as a member, although I don't see anything about this in the

"Chemist and Druggist." I wish you success, and hope that a strong society will soon be established, with the "Chemist and Druggist" as its organ.

D. JONES.

Bideford, Sept. 17, 1860.

Sir,—With great pleasure I send you my name, to be registered as a member of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists.

The only obstacle to the formation of a really united society being now removed, I sincerely hope that not a single chemist and druggist will be found so lukewarm in a cause of such vital importance to our best interests, as to hesitate a moment in joining this desirable association.

JAMES JOCE.

Taunton, Sept. 18, 1860.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in adding my name to the annexed form, and shall be glad to assist in any way in carrying out the objects proposed. I would take the liberty of suggesting whether this may not lead to the formation of a club, in connection with the proposed society, for the use of country members visiting London, as well as the convenience of town members, young men out of situations, and persons attending lectures at the Pharmaceutical Society, &c.; a place of meeting for engaging and treating with assistants,—in fact a general rendezvous, and place of reunion for druggists from all parts of the world. Such a place, I think, would lead to useful results, as well as a good office for your society transacting all their business, which must eventually be considerable.

WM. RICHARD HITCHCOCK.

Plymouth, September 25th, 1860.

Sir,—Herewith I beg to return you the preliminary prospectus, and hope by this time you have received a goodly number of names. I would suggest that the *first* payment should be 1*l.*, which would at once give a good round sum as a nucleus; the annual subscription being 5s. or 10s. I certainly feel deeply obliged to you for starting this great requirement of our trade. I am sure all will readily admit the prudence and desirability of such an association. I most fully coincide with your article in this month's journal. Again thanking you for urging on this important work, I am, &c.,—

F. HERRON.

Ramsbottom, Sept. 17, 1860.

Sir,—On receiving your August number, I saw a prospectus of a United Society of Chemists and Druggists, which I highly approve of; I shall be very glad for you to put my name on the list, as Assistant Chemist and Druggist. I should also be very much obliged to you if you would tell me whose are the best books on botany, chemistry, pharmacy, and drugs and chemicals, and their prices; also the best Latin books to study.*

THOS. HEDLEY.

* See Queries.

Sherburn, Milford Junction, Yorkshire,
September 17th, 1860.

Sir,—It will give me great pleasure to see the Society, of which you are Secretary, succeed in its objects. I think there can be no doubt of its success, when it is looked into by the trade, for such a Society is much wanted. I shall do all I can to promote its success; and will forward my subscription of five shillings any time when required, if you will let me know either by letter or through the columns of the "Chemist and Druggist."

J. DOVE.

Godalming, Surrey, Oct., 1860.

Sir,—I have managed to get three names besides my own for this Association, and I hope you may succeed in establishing a fund so necessary.

GEO. CHRISTIAN.

Longton, September 27th, 1860.

Dear Sir,—With the professed objects the founders of this association have in view, I fully concur, and hope the results will be all that could reasonably be expected.

WM. LITCHFIELD.

Bala, Sept. 11th, 1860.

Sir,—I beg to intimate that I heartily approve of the idea of the above, as set forth in your last number, and would be glad to co-operate, as far as able, in establishing so beneficial an object.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Manchester, October 3rd, 1860.

I hail the establishment of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists with delight. The want of such a society was much felt during the discussions on the "Sale of Poisons Bill." I will do all I can to support it.

J. T. SLUGG.

Please to make me a "United Chemist."

May I suggest that a form, to be filled up and returned to the office of "Chemist and Druggist," be sent to every chemist, inclosed in the next issue of "Chemist and Druggist," similar to forms of application for shares; and that Branch Societies be endeavoured to be formed in all the principal cities of the United Kingdom.

J. M. F.

[We have already adopted our correspondent's suggestion in sending the form.]

Market-place, Doncaster,
August 16, 1860.

Sir,—I see by your preliminary prospectus (in this month's Journal) for the formation of an United Society of Chemists and Druggists, that *all* classes of the trade are invited to join; I, as an assistant, therefore shall have great pleasure in being entered as a member, and when the amount of subscription is finally fixed, will forward mine when required. If I can be of any use in this town, in furthering so good an object, shall be at your service. Wishing every success to the scheme and its promoters.

THOS. BROOKE,
at Mr. Geo. Routledge's.

London, Bow-lane, Oct. 10th, 1860.

In reply to your enquiry as to whether we entertain any objection to having our name published with the offered donation, we answer, "No." Your second query—what we shall consider "the condition of the scheme being earnestly and promptly taken up," as justifying you in calling upon us for the one hundred pounds, requires a little explanation of our views. It is our opinion that no society can expect to prosper which is not absolutely self-supporting, and independent of all extraneous aid. The basis of the society you have undertaken to inaugurate is so broad, its terms of membership are so moderate, its objects so useful and irreproachable, that if it is not warmly supported, the fact would seem to prove either that the trade do not see the necessity of any such organization, or that they have not the necessary spirit to do ought but write and grumble at things as they are, expecting (apparently) Providence to step in and do the work which lays before them. Now, sir, mixed up as our interests are with those of the chemists and druggists, and sympathising, as we sincerely do, with their present condition, we are by no means disposed to help them unless they prove their worthiness by helping themselves. Impressed with these sentiments on the subject, we have decided:—

First. To withhold our donation of 100*l.* until the United Society of Chemists and Druggists shall include at least one thousand members.

Secondly. That the donation shall not in any way be used in connection with the general purposes of the Society, but shall (with such other sums as may be forthcoming for that purpose) be invested as a nucleus for the benevolent fund in connection therewith.

Thirdly. That our offer must be considered as withdrawn, unless our first condition be fulfilled by about Christmas—four or five months appearing to us, with the assistance of the "Chemist and Druggist" Journal, ample time for the purpose. Moreover, we feel convinced that *now* or *never* should be your motto. The public mind is ripe for the early closing movement, as is plainly proved by the success attained by other trades requiring it far less; and the newspapers, those true barometers of the general feeling, have opened their columns to the discussion of the subject—a most important consideration. It must also be borne in mind that the next session of Parliament will most assuredly see attempts to decrease the power of the trade, and to increase those of the medical profession, which is firmly organizing itself, with that object in view. We have no suggestion to add to those already shadowed forth in your prospectus, unless it be that arrangements should be made with members of the trade and associations abroad, especially in America and the colonies, for correspondence and mutual action. Wishing the United Society, or whatever else it may afterwards be called, every success, We are, &c.

MORGAN BROTHERS.

BOTANICAL CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

CROCUS SATIVUS—The Saffron Crocus; Common or Autumnal Saffron; is a perennial, belonging to the natural order *Iridaceæ*—Irids, or Corn Flags, and a native of Asia Minor, but has become naturalised in England, France, and other countries of Europe, where it grows in meadows and pastures. It is said to be met with about Cambridge and Saffron Walden, and, according to Mr. Caley, is common about Manchester. The flowers are large, and of a purplish blue colour, blossoming from August to October. According to Withering, the generic name is derived “from *κροκη*, a thread, from the conspicuous filaments of the stamens;” or, according to fabulous history, “from the youth Crocus, who was consumed by an ardent passion for Smilax, and metamorphosed into this flaming flower.” Pereira states, “that the term Saffron (*za’furan*) is probably of Persian origin.” Saffron consists of the summits of the pistil, or female organ of the plant, termed in botanical language, “the stigmata.” According to Pereira, “the flowers are gathered in the morning, and the stigmata, with a portion of the style, plucked out for use, the rest of the flower being thrown away. They are then dried on paper, either by means of portable kilns, over which a hair cloth is stretched, or in a room, by the sun.” Two articles are met with in the shops under the name of Saffron, viz., Hay Saffron (*Crocus in feno*) and Cake Saffron (*Crocus in placenta*). The former is the only genuine variety. It has a bitter, somewhat aromatic taste, and a penetrating aromatic odour, which in large quantities is narcotic; when chewed, it tinges the mouth and saliva yellow. Pereira enumerates the following principal varieties:—“English, Spanish, French, and Neapolitan.” The English variety he states “to be no longer found in commerce.” According to Withering, “its cultivation in this country was first attempted in the reign of Edward the Third, and it was larger than, and preferred to, all other.” The Spanish now constitutes the best saffron of the shops, and is imported from Gibraltar, Cadiz, Denia, Santander, and Malaga. It was formerly imported principally from Gibraltar, but of late years Cadiz has been the chief source. French Saffron, usually considered to be of second quality, is imported from Calais, Boulogne, and Havre. Neapolitan, next to the French the most important, is more plump than the Spanish, but contains more yellow petals, and is therefore hardly as valuable. It is packed in small leather bags of 40 or 50 lbs. There are, besides these, several other varieties mentioned by pharmacologists, not distinguished in English commerce.” Withering says, “that five or six pounds of the wet saffron yield about one pound of the dry.” Pereira found, by careful examination, that “one grain of good commercial Saffron contained the stigmata and styles of nine flowers, hence 4,320 flowers are required to yield one ounce of Saffron.” In consequence of its high price it is subject to adulteration in various ways. The following are some of the substances enumerated by Pereira, with the methods adopted to detect them:—“Sand, or grains of lead, to increase the weight; to detect these, it is sufficient to scatter the Saffron loosely upon paper, when the sand or grains of lead fall out. Sometimes it is damped with water or oil, to give flexibility and an appearance of freshness, and at the same time to increase the weight; this fraud may be detected by submitting the Saffron to pressure between folds of white blotting paper, when if it becomes moist or greased, the adulteration is obvious. Another adulteration is the admixture of the petals of some other flower, as those of Marigold (*Calendula officinalis*), Arnica (*Arnica montana*), Safflower, or Bastard Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*), all plants belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*—Composites; and sometimes those of the Soapwort, (*Saponaria Officialis*): natural order, *Caryophyllaceæ*—Cloveworts; are employed for the purpose, but those of the Safflower are the most generally used. They may be distinguished by the use of a magnifying glass, or more readily by macerating the suspected saffron in hot water. Genuine Saffron consists of a thread-shaped style, divided at one end into three long convoluted, deep orange stigmata, which are a little dilated upwards and notched at the extremity. Safflower, on the other hand, is composed of florets, each consisting of a monopetalous, tubular, five-toothed red corolla, inclosing five syngenesious stamina and a style. It is, moreover, devoid of the softness and flexibility of the stigmata of the Saffron; but is, on the contrary, dry and brittle. The admixture of the other petals mentioned may be readily detected by attention to the above-mentioned characters of Saffron. The dilated extremities of the stigmata of Saffron are broader than the style, whereas the extremities of the divisions of a strip of a petal will usually be found narrower than the body of the strip. Genuine Saffron from which the colouring matter has been previously extracted, is also sometimes found in commerce, and fibres of smoked beef are stated to have been used for the purposes of adulteration. Cake Saffron was formerly prepared by submitting hay Saffron to pressure, and was considered to be the best, which reputation it still maintains in some countries. The greater part of what is now met with is composed of the petals of the Safflower, made into a paste with gum-water, and rolled out on a tin-plate into oval cakes, and dried in a stove on brown paper. The principal constituents of Saffron are a volatile oil, which may be obtained by distillation with water, and a colouring matter to which the term Polychroite has been given. The volatile oil is of a yellow colour, possesses a burning, acrid, somewhat bitter taste, and is heavier than water. Upon this principle the medicinal properties of the drug probably depend. Polychroite, when pure, is said to be “pulverulent, odourless, bitter to the taste,

and of a scarlet red colour." The term is derived from *πολύς*, many; and *χρῶς*, colour; from the circumstance of its being susceptible of numerous changes of colour. Great differences of opinion have existed, and still prevail, in regard to the medicinal properties of Saffron. Pereira says, "It was formerly considered to be cordial, aromatic, narcotic, and emmenagogue. Some have accused it of causing laughing delirium; others have ascribed to its use great mental dejection; and several have declared that they have seen immoderate uterine hemorrhage produced by it, which, in a case referred to by Riverius, is said to have terminated fatally. Modern experience has, however, proved that most of these statements are erroneous; and it has been found to produce no sensible effect even when taken in doses greatly larger than those generally prescribed. It is chiefly employed on the Continent as a flavouring and colouring ingredient in various culinary preparations, articles of confectionery, liqueurs, &c., and was used by the ancients as a perfume as well as a seasoning agent. In the modern practice of medicine it is used chiefly as a colouring ingredient. It is a popular remedy for assisting the eruption of exanthematous diseases; on the same principle, I suppose, that bird fanciers give it to birds when moulting. It was at one time esteemed as an antispasmodic in asthma, hysteria, and cramp of the stomach; and was formerly used as an emmenagogue, and to promote uterine contractions and the lochial discharge. Lastly, it has been employed as a stimulant to the nervous system in hypochondriasis." He also states, that "headache, prostration of strength, apoplexy, and even death, have been ascribed to the inhalation of the vapour arising from large quantities of Saffron; and perhaps correctly so, for it is well known that the odours of other plants (as the rose, the pink, &c.) act on some individuals as narcotic poisons." It is said that when its use is continued for a long time, the colouring particles become absorbed and tinge the secretions, especially the urine and perspiration. Withering relates, "that, in the time of Henry VIII., the colouring of long locks of hair called glibbes, and various articles of dress, with Saffron was strictly prohibited;" while in Ireland, according to Laurenberg, "the Irish women dye their shirts with Saffron to preserve them from vermin and add strength to their limbs." The bulb has been proposed to be made into bread in times of scarcity.

CYDONIA VULGARIS—The common Quince, is a small tree belonging to the natural order *Pomaceæ*—Appleworts; and a native of the South of Europe. It is cultivated in gardens, and the flowers, which are rose-coloured or white, blossom during the months of May and June. The fruit is of a yellow colour, possesses a peculiar fragrance, and has an austere taste, which renders it uneatable in the raw state. It is chiefly used for making marmalade, and mixing with apples in tarts, &c., in both which forms it is much esteemed. The expressed juice is said to be cooling and astringent, and to be sometimes used in the manufacture of a domestic wine of some excellence. Decandolle admits three varieties:—the Apple Quince, the Portugal Quince, and the Oblong or Pear Quince. The seeds contain a quantity of mucilage, which is located in fine cells in the external coat, and termed *Cydonin*. Stackman is said to have obtained hydrocyanic acid from the seeds by distillation; "They, therefore," says Pereira, "probably contain Amygdaline, and if well masticated and taken in sufficient quantity, would perhaps act like bitter almonds." The seeds contain tannic acid. They are only used medicinally, on account of the mucilage they yield. Hairdressers employ them in the preparation of bandoline, and Hippocrates is said to have employed the Quince Apple as an astringent in diarrhœa.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM—Common Mezereon, Spurge Olive, or Dwarf Bay; is a shrub belonging to the natural order *Thymelacææ*—Daphnads. Some regard it as a doubtful native, whilst others look upon it as indigenous. It is said to occur in great plenty in the woods about Andover, and to be collected for medicinal purposes in Kent and Hampshire. The flowers, which appear before the leaves, are either white or of a beautiful pink colour, blossoming about the month of March. They are highly fragrant, and contribute greatly to the adornment of our gardens and shrubberies in the early spring. The fruit consists of a berry, varying in colour from scarlet to orange and yellow. There are stated to be two varieties, *Var. Flore albo*, with white flowers and yellow fruit; and *Var. Autumnale*, which has larger leaves, and flowers in the autumn. The generic name is said to be derived from the nymph of that name, beloved of Apollo; and in compliment to certain species which resemble the bay. The bark of the root is alone employed in this country; it is said to be stripped from the crushed roots while fresh and soft, and to be three times the value of the bark of the stem. When chewed, its taste is at first sweetish, but is soon succeeded by an acrid, burning sensation in the mouth and fauces, which continues for a considerable time, and extends to the gullet and stomach if the bark and saliva be swallowed. The bark of the stem is generally considered to be less active than that of the root; but in the Dublin, United States, and most of the Continental Pharmacopœias, the bark of both are included under the general term, Mezereon bark. In Germany the bark of the stem and larger branches is removed in spring, folded in small bundles, and dried for medicinal use: it is imported from Hamburg. The bark of two other species of Daphne—*D. Laureola* and *D. Gnidium*—are said to be sometimes substituted for the true bark. The principal constituents of Mezereon are, an acrid resin, to which the acridity of the plant is due, and which is thought by some to be a compound of two principles, viz., an acrid, vesicating, fixed oil, and another substance—Daphnin, a peculiar

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crystalline substance, which is not the active principle, and perhaps an acrid volatile oil. Squire states, in *Pharm. Journ.*, vol. i. p. 395, "The pungent odour given off by boiling Mezereon root in water over a lamp is so powerful, that, after holding my head over it for a short time, great irritation was produced, and it was difficult to carry on respiration." According to the same authority, "The volatile acrid substance is not carried off by the vapour of alcohol." All parts of the plant, particularly the bark and fruit, are endowed with excessive acidity, in consequence of which they cause irritation and inflammation of the tissues with which they come in contact, and when swallowed, therefore, in large quantities, prove poisonous. The topical action is that of an irritant, and when applied to the skin, vesicant. It is used in France under the name of *Garou*, for this purpose; and in this country is frequently employed as a topical application for toothache. Pereira says, "In this country, Mezereon is seldom or never employed alone. It is usually administered in conjunction with sarsaparilla, and is employed as sudorific and alterative, in venereal, rheumatic, scrofulous, and chronic cutaneous diseases." Dr. Russell thought it a very efficacious remedy in cases of venereal nodes and nocturnal pains. Dr. Horne speaks of it as "A powerful deobstruent in all venereal tumours, of the schirrous kind, where mercury has failed." Mr. Pearson, after many years' observation of it, says, "I feel myself authorized to assert unequivocally, that the Mezereum has not the power of curing the venereal disease in any one stage, or in any one form." Dr. Cullen employed it with success in some cutaneous diseases, and Dr. Withering cured a case of difficulty of swallowing, arising from a paralytic affection, by the use of Mezereon, which he directed to be chewed frequently. The branches are said to afford a yellow dye. Six of the berries are stated to have proved fatal to a wolf, and twelve grains of them to have caused death when administered to a girl. They are said to prove very attractive to singing birds, especially to the several species of Finch. Mezereon is one of the substances employed by unprincipled and fraudulent brewers to communicate intoxicating properties and strong taste to weak beer.

ERYNGIUM CAMPESTRE, described in our Calendar for February, is again in season for candying.

The fruit of *JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS*, described in our Calendar for May, may be now collected.

The root of *TARAXACUM DENS LEONIS*, described in our Calendar for September, is still in a fit state for making the extract.

The berries of *RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS*, described in our Calendar for August, may be still collected.

This is the month for collecting most barks.

From extensive investigation of the subject, M. Constantine Paul, of Paris, has come to the conclusion that unborn children are frequently poisoned to death by the use of lead water by the mother. His paper, giving the histories of 81 cases, is deposited in the Archives Générales de Médecine, and we find a condensed *resumé* of the work in the Philadelphia "Medical and Surgical Reporter," which regards M. Paul's conclusions as fully established.—*Scientific American*.

The disease termed "mange" in horses, cattle, and dogs, and "scab" in sheep, is produced by the ravages of a variety of mite, *Acarus scabiei*, which burrows in the skin of the animal, causing considerable itching and pain, the development of small vesicles and pustules with dryness, scurfiness, and baldness of the skin. Scabies in sheep is of very common occurrence. The best preventive of scabies, when a visitation of the disease is apprehended, is cleanliness. The occasional washing of the animals with soap and water, and the friction necessarily employed in the detergent process, will do much towards preventing their skin from becoming a suitable place for the *acari*; for these minute animals, like pigs, delight to dwell in dirty localities.—*Scientific American*.

Mind, they say, rules the world. But what rules the mind? The body. The body (follow me closely here) lies at the mercy of the most omnipotent of all mortal potentates—the Chemist. Give me—Fosco—chemistry; and when Shakspeare has conceived Hamlet, and sits down to execute the conception—with a few grains of powder dropped into his daily food, I will reduce his mind, by the action of his body, till his pen pours out the most abject drivel that has ever degraded paper. Under similar circumstances, revive me the illustrious Newton. I guarantee that, when he sees the apple fall, he shall *eat it*, instead of discovering the principle of gravitation. Nero's dinner, shall transform Nero into the mildest of men, before he has done digesting it; and the morning draught of Alexander the Great, shall make Alexander run for his life, at the first sight of the enemy, the same afternoon. On my sacred word of honour, it is lucky for society that modern chemists, are, by incomprehensible good fortune, the most harmless of mankind. The mass are worthy fathers of families, who keep shops. The few, are philosophers besotted with admiration for the sound of their own lecturing voices; visionaries who waste their lives on fantastic impossibilities; or quacks whose ambition soars no higher than our corns. Thus Society escapes; and the illimitable power of Chemistry remains the slave of the most supercilious and the most insignificant ends.—*The Woman in White*.

TRADE REPORT.

Fine weather having prevailed of sufficient continuance as to enable a considerable harvesting to take place throughout the United Kingdom, in the backward districts, combined with more favourable intelligence from Italy, has caused a more cheerful feeling to be entertained, although much remains to be settled in that quarter before confidence can be restored in mercantile affairs; although many look hopefully for an increased commerce, when warfare has ceased and political affairs are settled in those rich and fertile countries.

There is a tendency to stringency in the Money Market, and the export of bullion continues; 600,000*l.* has been taken from the Bank vaults in three days for France *alone*. Consols close at 93 for money. The rate for discount, three months, is 4 per cent.

The Anglo-French Treaty has attracted considerable attention, especially the French Director-General of Customs' letter respecting the tariff on cast iron, iron and steel, and of other articles of British origin and manufacture. Taking the whole together, opinion is favourable in its producing a healthy development of the commerce between the two countries, although in such great changes time must prove the results.

The growth of hops this year is nearly a perfect failure; best Kent held for 20*l.* and 28*l.* In drugs and chemicals we have no great change to note.

Saltpetre has been very dull. Shellac still commands high rates, fine orange having fetched as high as 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Camphor, some arrivals having taken place lately, the value is uncertain. Castor oil, about same rates as last, considerable quantities having been offered at P. S. and sold mid. to fair pale, 6*d.* and 6½*d.* Essential oils,—Cassia having advanced to 11/6, has now receded to 11/. Lemon grass, sold at 6*d.* and 6½*d.* Aniseed, 7/3 and 7/6. Senna, Tinnevely, sold at P. S., from 3*d.* and 6½*d.* Oils, rape, casier, at 45*l.* 10*s.* for foreign refined, and 41*l.* 10*s.*, and 42*l.* brown; linseed, firm at 30*l.* 15*s.*; olive, steady; 60*l.* for Gallipoli. Tar is a trifle higher, 27/ being now the price for Stockholm. Turpentine, spirits, 31/6 for American, in barrels. Brimstone, several parcels on the spot; Sicilian sold at 9*l.* 5*s.* Tartaric acid firm, at 1/11. Sulphate copper quiet, at 34/. Sulphate quinine at P. S., at 7/6. Sal-acetos, flat, 10½*d.*

PRICE CURRENT.

☞ These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mincing Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASH PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

1860.					1859.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
ARGOL. Cape..per cwt.	95	0..105	0	88	0..96	0			
French	60	0..85	0	30	0..60	0			
Oporto, white	0	0..0	0	0	0..0	0			
red	50	0..52	0	40	0..0	0			
Sicily	85	0..92	6	65	0..75	0			
Naples, white	85	0..90	0	70	0..80	0			
red	0	0..0	0	65	0..70	0			
Florence, white	95	0..105	0	95	0..100	0			
red	95	0..97	0	85	0..90	0			
Bologna, white	125	0..130	0	100	0..105	0			
ARROWROOT,									
buty 4½ <i>d.</i> per cwt.									
Bermuda	1	1..1	6	1	3..1	7			
St. Vincent	0	2½..0	6	0	2½..0	6½			
Jamaica	0	2½..0	4	0	2..0	5½			
Other West India ..	0	2..0	3½	0	2..0	3½			
Brazil	0	1½..0	2½	0	1½..0	2½			
East India	0	1½..0	2½	0	2..0	3½			
Natal	0	3..0	6½	0	4..0	8½			
Sierra Leone	0	2½..0	3½	0	2½..0	3½			
ASHES,.....per cwt.									
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	32	0..33	0	28	0..0	0			
U. S., 1st sort	0	0..0	0	0	0..0	0			
Pearl, Canada, 1st sort	32	0..32	6	29	0..0	0			
U. S., 1st sort	0	0..0	0	0	0..0	0			
BRIMSTONE,									
rough	per ton	£10	0..10	5	£8	15..0	0		
roll	14	10..0	0	12	10..0	0			
flour	16	10..17	0	14	10..0	0			
CAPERS,									
French,.....per cwt	£3	0..£5	0	£3	10..£6	15			
CHEMICALS									
1860.					1859.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Acid—Acetic, per lb.	0	4..0	4½	0	4..0	4½			
Citric	1	11..1	11½	1	10..0	0			
Nitric	0	5..0	5½	0	5..0	5½			
Oxalic	0	8..0	0	0	9½..0	0			
Sulphuric	0	0½..0	1	0	0½..0	1			
Tartaric, crystal	1	11..1	11½	1	6½..1	6½			
powdered ..	2	0..2	1	1	7½..0	0			
Alum	per ton	£7	0..£7	2½	£7	15..£0	0		
powder	8	10..0	0	8	15..0	0			
Ammonia, Carbon, lb.	0s.	6½ <i>d.</i> 0	6½ <i>d.</i>	0s.	6½ <i>d.</i> 0	6½ <i>d.</i>			
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	
Sulphate ..per ton	13	10..14	10	13	10..14	0			
Antimony, ore.....	16	0..17	0	17	0..18	0			
crude, per cwt..	35s.	0 <i>d.</i> 37s.	0 <i>d.</i>	43s.	0 <i>d.</i> 0s.	0 <i>d.</i>			
regulus	53	0..54	0	50	0..0	0			
French star	53	0..54	0	50	0..0	0			
Arsenic, lump	18	0..0	0	18	0..0	0			
powder	12	0..13	0	12	0..12	6			
Bleaching Powder ..	11	0..11	3	12	6..0	0			
Borax, E. I. refined..	0	0..0	0	44	0..04	0			
British	65	0..0	0	64	0..08	0			
Brimstone, roll.....	14	10..0	0	11	10..12	0			
flour	16	6..17	0	14	0..0	0			
Calomel	per lb.	2	10..0	2	10..0	0			
Camphor, refined ..	2	3..0	0	1	4½..1	5			
Copperas, green, prtn.	65	0..0	0	55	0..65	6			
Crsiv. Subimate, lb.	2	1..0	0	2	1..0	0			
Green, Emerald, pr lb.	0	9..1	0	0	9..1	0			
Brunswick, cwt..	14	0..42	0	14	0..42	0			
Iodine, dry ..per oz.	0	5½..0	5½	0	6½..0	7½			
Ivory Blk. drop pr. ct.	45	0..50	0	45	0..50	0			

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

1860.				1859.				1860.				1859.					
CHEMICALS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	COFFEE.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Magnesia, Carbon. ct.	42	6.45	0		42	6.45	0		La Guayra	62	0.78	0		59	0.77	0	
Calced, lb.	1	6.0	0		1	6.0	0		Costa Rica, mid. to f.	69	0.82	0		67	0.86	0	
Minium, red, per cwt.	23	9.24	0		24	9.24	0		good & f. ord.	62	0.68	0		60	0.66	0	
orange	36	0.0	0		36	0.0	0		Cuba, mid. to fine	69	0.82	0		70	0.82	0	
Potash, Bichrom., lb.	0 10½	0 10½	0 10½		0 10½	0 11			f. ord. & f. ord.	64	0.68	0		64	0.69	0	
Chlorate	0 10½	0 11	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½			ord. & good ord.	57	0.63	0		55	0.63	0	
Hydriodate .oz.	0 6	0 6¼	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7¼			Porto Rico	62	0.78	0		60	0.76	0	
Prussiate .lb.	1 3	0 0	1 4	0 0	1 4	0 0			St. Domingo	56	0.55	0		51	0.58	0	
red..	2 3	0 0	2 3	0 0	2 3	0 0			DRUGS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Precipitate, red per lb.	2 10.0	2 11	2 10.0	2 11	2 10.0	2 11			Aloes, Hepatic, pr. cwt.	3 10.0	9 10	3 0.0	6 10	3 0.0	6 10	3 0.0	
white....	2 10.0	0 0	2 10.0	0 0	2 10.0	0 0			Socotrine	6	0.24	0	4 10.15	0	4 10.15	0	
Prussian Blue	1 6	1 10	1 6	1 10	1 6	1 10			Cape, good..	1 18	2 0	1 14	1 17	1 14	1 17	1 17	
Rose Pink .per cwt.	29	0.30	0		29	0.30	0		inferior..	1 8	1 16	1 0	1 13	1 0	1 13	1 13	
Sal-Acetos....per lb.	0 10½	0 0	0 11½	0 0	0 11½	0 0			Barbadoes	2	0.23	10	3 0.18	0	3 0.18	0	
Ammoniac, cwt.									Ambergris, gray, p. oz.	35s. Od.	42s. Od.	30s. Od.	40s. Od.	30s. Od.	40s. Od.	40s. Od.	
British	32	6.34	0		36	0.0	0		Angelica Root, pr. cwt.	35	0.42	0	35 0.42	0	35 0.42	0	
Epsom	8	3.8	6		8	0.0	0		Aniseed, China star.	78	0.82	6	100 0.105	0	100 0.105	0	
Glauber	5	0.5	6		5	0.5	6		German, &c.	32	6.42	6	36 0.45	0	36 0.45	0	
Saltpetre, refined	42	6.43	6		38	6.39	6		Balsam, Canada, pr. lb.	1	3.0	0	1 2.1	3	1 2.1	3	
Soda, Ash, per degree	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 3	0 2½	0 3			Capivi	1 11	2 0½	2 3	2 4	2 3	2 4	2 4	
Bicarbonate .cwt.	15	0.0	0		16	6.17	0		Peru	4	10.0	0	4 6.0	0	4 6.0	0	
Crystals .per ton	£4 15½	£0 0	£5 5	£5 10	£5 5	£5 10			Tolu	3	8	3 9	2 6	2 9	2 6	2 9	
Sugar Lead, white, ct.	39s. Od.	0s. Od.	41s. Od.	42s. Od.	39s. Od.	0s. Od.			Bark, Cascarilla, cwt	26	0.44	0	30 0.50	0	30 0.50	0	
brown	28	0.0	0		28	0.0	0		Peru, crwn. & gry. pr. lb.	1 7	3 2	1 4	2 9	1 4	2 9	1 4	
Sulphate Quinine, oz.									Calisaya, flat	5 3	5 6	2 8	2 10	2 8	2 10	2 8	
British in bottle	8	2.8	6		5	8.6	0		quill	5	0.5	3	2 6	2 9	2 6	2 9	
Foreign	7 9	8 0	5 0	5 3	5 0	5 3			Carthageana..	1 2	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	
Sulphate Zinc .cwt.	14	6.15	0		14	0.0	0		Pitayo	1 6	2 3	0 10	1 10	0 10	1 10	0 10	
Verdigris	1 3	1 5	1 8	2 0	1 3	1 5			Red	2 2	6 0	2 0	6 0	2 0	6 0	2 0	
Vermillion, English..	3 0	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 0	3 4			Bay Berries, per cwt.	22	0.40	0	24 0.0	0	24 0.0	0	
China	2 10	3 2	4 0	4 3	2 10	3 2			Borax	22	6.37	6	36 0.50	0	36 0.50	0	
Vitriol, blue or Roman									Tincal	32	0.48	0	26 0.45	0	26 0.45	0	
per cwt...	34	6.35	0		38	0.0	0		Bucca Leaves .lb.	0 5	1 2	1 5	2 0	1 5	2 0	1 5	
CHICORY .per cwt.									Burgundy Pitch, p. cwt.	0	0.0	0	0 0.0	0	0 0.0	0	
Foreign (duty, 6s.)	13	0.13	6		8	6.9	0		Camomile Flowers	110	0.170	0	100 0.155	0	100 0.155	0	
COCHINEAL .per lb.									Camphor, China	0	0.0	0	110 0.112	6	110 0.112	6	
Honduras, black	3	0.5	2		3	9.5	8		Cannella Alba	25	0.46	0	25 0.45	0	25 0.45	0	
silver	3	0.3	9		3	4.4	0		Cantharides .per lb.	3	1.3	2	2 10.3	0	2 10.3	0	
pasty	2 9	2 11	2 9	3 1	2 9	3 1			Carduus. Mlbr. good	4 7	4 10	4 6	4 9	4 6	4 9	4 6	
Mexican, black	3 2	3 11	3 7	4 2	3 2	3 11			inferior..	4 2	4 6	3 10	4 4	3 10	4 4	3 10	
silver	3 0	3 3	3 2	3 4	3 0	3 3			Madras..	2 10	4 3	3 0	4 0	3 0	4 0	3 0	
Lima	3	0.3	9		3	3.4	0		Ceylon	3 6	3 9	2 3	2 4	2 3	2 4	2 3	
Teneriffe, black	3 5	4 0	3 8	4 2	3 5	4 0			Cassia Fistula, pr. cwt.	28	0.38	0	23 0.30	0	23 0.30	0	
silver	3 1	3 4	3 6	3 7	3 1	3 4			Castor Oil, 1st pale, lb.	0 6	0 6½	0 6½	0 7	0 6½	0 7	0 6½	
COCOA (duty 1d. per lb.)									second..	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 6½	0 5½	0 6½	0 5½	
Trinidad, red, in									infr. & dark	0 4½	0 5½	0 4½	0 5½	0 4½	0 5½	0 4½	
bond .per cwt.	69	0.94	0		60	0.87	0		Bombay, in cks.	0 3½	0 4	0 3½	0 4½	0 3½	0 4½	0 3½	
gray	65	0.68	0		57	0.65	0		Castorium	5	0.20	0	10 0.28	0	10 0.28	0	
Grenada	61	0.67	0		55	0.58	6		China Root .per cwt.	9	0.10	0	8 0.9	0	8 0.9	0	
Dominica & St. Lucia	53	0.62	0		53	0.55	0		Coculus Indicus	15	0.16	0	10 0.11	0	10 0.11	0	
Para	64	0.68	0		56	0.60	0		Cod-liver Oil, per gal.	4 9	7 6	4 6	6 6	4 6	6 6	4 6	
Bahia	55	0.57	0		48	0.52	0		Colocynth, apple, p. lb.	0 11	1 4	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 2	0 10	
Guayaquil	68	0.70	0		73	0.75	0		Colombo Root, per cwt.	10	0.40	0	10 0.30	0	10 0.30	0	
COFFEE, in bond (duty									Corosus Nuts, per cwt.	15	0.27	0	21 0.27	0	21 0.27	0	
3d. per lb.)									Cream Tartar, per cwt.								
Jamaica, good, mid.									French	137	6.140	0	120 0.0	0	120 0.0	0	
to f	75	0.96	0		74	0.91	0		Venetian	142	6.0	0	120 0.122	6	120 0.122	6	
low mid. & mid.	68	6.74	0		64	0.72	0		gray	125	0.127	6	107 6.112	6	107 6.112	6	
fine ordinary	66	0.68	0		59	0.63	0		brown	118	0.120	0	100 0.105	0	100 0.105	0	
good ordinary	62	0.65	0		57	0.58	0		Croton Seed	70	0.80	0	70 0.90	0	70 0.90	0	
ord. & triage.	50	0.61	0		42	0.56	0		Cubeb	220	0.280	0	180 0.185	0	180 0.185	0	
Ceylon, Nat. gd. & f.	62	0.65	0		53	6.61	0		Cummin Seed	30	0.32	0	22 0.30	0	22 0.30	0	
ordinary	58	0.61	6		48	0.52	6		Dividivi	12	0.13	0	9 0.11	0	9 0.11	0	
Plantation, fine	86	0.90	0		82	0.88	0		Dragon's blood, reed	£7	0.£14	0	£7 0.£13	10	£7 0.£13	10	
fine mid.	80	0.85	0		78	0.80	0		lump	5	5.13	0	5 0.13	0	5 0.13	0	
good mid.	75	0.79	0		73	6.77	0		Galangal Root	1	6.1	8	2 5.2	8	2 5.2	8	
middling	70	0.74	6		68	0.73	0		Gentian Root	0 16	0 17	0 14	0 16	0 14	0 16	0 16	
fi. ord. to low md.	67	0.69	6		65	0.67	6		Ginger, preservd. in bd. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
mixed & triage.	53	0.65	0		43	0.65	0		(duty 2d. lb.) per lb.	0 9	0 9½	0 9	0 10	0 9	0 10	0 10	
Malabar and Mysore	58	0.78	0		54	0.76	0		Guinea Grains,								
Madras	58	0.76	0		54	0.78	0		per cwt.	60	0.65	0	34 0.35	0	34 0.35	0	
Tellicherry	64	0.90	0		62	0.88	0		Honey, Narbonne	70	0.95	0	70 0.90	0	70 0.90	0	
Mocha, fine	112	0 123	0		100	0 110	0		Cuba	30	0.38	0	24 0.32	0	24 0.32	0	
garbled	93	0.110	0		78	0.96	0		Jamaica	38	0.77	0	26 0.53	0	26 0.53	0	
ungarbled	62	0.86	0		60	0.74	0		Ipecacuanha, per lb.	4	3.0	0	3 9.3	10	3 9.3	10	
Batavia, yellow	65	0.78	0		64	0.76	0		Isinglass—								
pale and mixed..	57	0.64	0		51	0.63	0		Brazil	1 10	4 3	1 6	4 9	1 6	4 9	1 6	
Sumatra	51	0.55	0		43	0.46	0		East India	1 10	4 1	1 6	4 9	1 6	4 9	1 6	
Padang	54	0.60	0		47	0.51	0		West India	3 10	4 2	4 6	5 2	4 6	5 2	4 6	
African	80	0.85	0		0	0.0	0		Russian, long staple	12	0.13	0	13 0.14	0	13 0.14	0	
Brazil, f. ord & wshd.	62	0.72	0		59	0.69	0		leaf	9	6.12	0	11 6.13	6	11 6.13	6	
good ord.	58	0.61	0		52	0.56	0		Simovia..	1 6	2 6	1 6	2 6	1 6	2 6	1 6	
ordinary	51	0.57	0		45	0.51	6		Jalap	4	2.4	6	4 10.5	0	4 10.5	0	

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

DRUGS.	1860.			1859.			GUM.	1860.			1859.			
	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.		£.	s.	£.	£.	s.	£.	
Juniper Berries, p. cwt.							Benjamin, 2nd qual.	8	5.16	10	8	10.16	10	
German and French	9	0.9	6	9	0.10	0	3rd	3	0.7	10	3	5.7	10	
Italian	9	0.10	0	8	6.10	0	Copal, Angola red.	4	15.5	5	3	11.3	18	
Lemon Juice, per deg.	0	0½	0	0	0½	0	pale.	4	0.5	0	3	6.3	10	
Lichen Islandicus, lb.	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	Benguella	4	10.5	5	3	10.3	15	
Liquorice . . . per cwt.							Sierra Leone lb. 1s.	0d.	1s.	9d	1s.	0d.	2s.	
Spanish	83	0.93	0	85	0.95	0	Manilla, pr. ct.	15	0.43	0	0	0.0	0	
Italian	90	0.98	0	95	0.100	0	Dammar, pale pr. ct.	42	0.48	0	43	0.50	0	
Macaroni, Genoa, p. lb.	0	3.0	6	0	4.0	0	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	
Naples	0	4.0	5½	0	4.4	0 5½	Galbanum	7	0.9	0	8	0.10	0	
Manna, flaky	4	9.5	3	5	0.5	7	Gamboge, pkd. pipe	6	0.7	10	5	10.6	10	
small	2	0.2	3	1	6.2	0	in sorts	4	10.5	10	4	0.5	0	
Musk	28	0.35	0	20	0.26	0	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Myrabolans, per cwt.	10	0.13	6	8	0.10	0	Guaiacum . . . per lb.	0	10.1	9	0	8.1	4	
Nix Vomica	13	6.14	6	12	0.13	0	Kino	per cwt.	95	0.120	0	60	0.70	0
Opium, Turkey	18	6.19	0	20	6.21	0	Kowrie	13	6.15	0	15	0.16	6	
Egyptian	6	0.13	6	6	0.15	0	Mastic, pkd., per lb.	8	6.9	6	8	0.0	0	
Orris Root . . . per cwt.	29	0.31	0	35	0.33	0	Myrrh, gd. & fl., pr. ct.	160	0.200	0	109	0.220	0	
Pellitory Root	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	sorts	90	0.150	0	90	0.150	0	
Pink Root . . . per lb.	1	0.1	3	1	4.1	6	Olibanum, pale drop.	60	0.68	0	45	0.53	0	
Quassia (bit. wd.) ton	£4	0.5	0	9	0.10	0	amber & yellow	40	0.54	0	30	0.42	0	
Rhatania Root, p. lb.	0s.	6d.	1s.	2d	0	6.0	mixed & dark	12	0.26	0	10	0.24	0	
Rhubarb, China, rnd.	1	0.2	9	1	2.2	10	Senegal	30	0.33	0	28	0.33	0	
flat	1	2.3	0	1	4.3	0	Sandrac	90	0.117	6	88	0.105	0	
Dutch, trimd.	3	3.3	6	3	3.3	6	Tragacanth, leaf	190	0.340	0	190	0.300	0	
Russian	13	6.14	6	13	0.14	0	in sorts	100	0.130	0	70	0.120	0	
Saffron, Spanish	53	0.55	0	47	0.48	0	LAC DYE, per lb. D. T.	1	11.0	0	2	0.0	0	
Salep per cwt.	£9	0s.	£12	0	£12	0	B Mirzapore	1	7.1	8	1	7.0	0	
Sarsaparilla, Lima	0s.	10d.	1s.	2d	0s.	10d.	Other good and fine	1	2.2	3	1	0.2	4	
Para	0	10.1	2	0	11.1	1	Ord. & Native marks	0	2.0	11	9	1½	0	
Honduras	0	11.1	6	0	11.1	5	OILS	per tun	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	
Jamaica	1	3.2	6	1	2.2	3	Seal, pale	34	0.0	0	33	10.34	0	
Sassafras per cwt.	10	0.12	0	14	0.15	0	yellow	31	0.32	0	30	0.31	0	
Scammony . . . per lb.							brown	30	0.31	0	27	0.28	0	
virgin	28	0.34	0	30	0.34	0	Sperm, body	102	0.103	0	93	10.0	0	
second	14	0.24	0	14	0.26	0	headmatter	102	0.104	0	96	0.97	0	
Seedlac	42	0.60	0	30	0.48	0	Cod	34	0.0	0	32	0.0	0	
Seneca Root	2	3.0	0	2	1.0	0	Whale, Greenland	37	0.37	5	37	0.37	5	
Senna, Calcutta	0	2.0	2½	0	2.0	2½	South Sea, pale	34	0.0	0	31	0.32	0	
Bombay	0	2½	0	4	2.0	3½	yellow	32	0.0	0	30	0.0	0	
Timuevely	0	3½	0	8½	0	6½	brown	30	0.0	0	28	10.0	0	
Alexandria	0	5.0	7	0	4.0	6	E. I. Fish	28	0.28	10	27	0.0	0	
Shellac, orange, pr. ct.	225	0	237	6	116	0.122	Olive, Galipoli	60	0.0	0	51	0.0	0	
liver & garnet	215	0	230	0	100	0.120	Trieste	58	0.59	0	49	0.53	0	
block	200	6	210	0	77	0.110	Levant	56	0.57	0	48	0.49	0	
bttn. dk. to mid.	190	0	200	0	125	0.135	Mogadore	55	10.56	0	40	10.0	0	
good and fine	202	6	210	0	140	0.160	Spanish	60	0.0	0	50	0.51	0	
Snake Root	1	2.1	3	0	10.0	0	Sicily	58	10.0	0	0	0.0	0	
Spermaceti, refined	1	6.0	0	1	8½	0	Florence, pr. ½-ct.	0	16.0	0	0	17.0	0	
Squills	0	2.0	4	0	2½	0	Cocoonut, Cochintun	50	0.50	10	42	6.43	0	
Sticklac	70	0.90	0	34	0.60	0	Ceylon	43	0.0	0	40	6.41	0	
Tamarinds, E. India	7	6.10	0	9	0.11	0	Sydney	42	0.47	10	35	0.41	0	
W.I. per cwt.	16	0.34	0	15	0.33	0	Ground Nut and Gin.							
Terra Japonica,							Bombay	40	0.41	0	31	0.32	0	
Gambier . . . per cwt.	17	0.17	9	16	0.16	6	Madras	42	0.45	0	36	0.0	0	
Cutch	26	6.27	0	26	0.28	0	Palm, fine	45	10.0	0	45	10.46	0	
Valerian Root, Engl.	20	0.40	0	20	0.40	0	Palm Nut	38	10.39	0	34	10.36	0	
Vanilla							Linseed	80	10.0	0	28	5.0	0	
Mexican . . . per lb.	35	0.75	0	40	0.80	0	Rapeseed, Engl. pale	43	10.44	0	26	10.0	0	
Brazil	0	0.0	0	14	0.20	0	brown	41	10.42	0	33	10.0	0	
Wormseed . . . per cwt.	1	0.0	0	23	0.0	0	Foreign do.	45	0.46	0	39	0.39	10	
FARINA, Scotch	16	0.17	0	16	0.16	6	brown	42	0.0	0	34	10.0	0	
GUM	per cwt.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	Lard	62	0.63	0	58	0.0	0	
Ammoniac, drop	2	15.5	5	3	0.5	5	Tallow	32	0.0	0	30	0.0	0	
lump	0	15.2	0	1	0.2	5	Rosin	7	5.0	0	0	0.0	0	
Animi, fine pale	15	10.16	0	14	10.15	10	OILS, Essential;				s.	d.	s.	d.
bold amber	13	0.14	5	12	0.14	0	Almond, essen. pr. lb.	30s.	0d.	31s.	0d.	30	0.31	0
medium	9	0.11	11	7	10.10	10	expressed	1	0.0	0	1	0.0	0	
small & dark	5	0.8	5	4	0.6	10	Aniseed	7	3.0	0	8	0.0	0	
ordinary dark	2	10.5	0	2	10.5	0	Bay	122	6.0	0	90	0.100	0	
Arabic, E.I.f. pale pickd	2	13.3	3	2	10.2	15	Bergamott . . . per lb.	6	6.14	0	6	0.11	0	
unsorted, good to f	18	2.10	0	1	10.2	3	Cajuputa, bond, pr. oz.	0	1.0	1½	0	1.0	1½	
red and mixed	1	8.1	16	1	2.1	9	Caraway	4	3.0	6	4	0.6	6	
siftings	0	0.0	0	0	18.1	3	Cassia	11	0.0	0	14	9.0	0	
Turkey, pkd. gd. to fi.	5	10.7	10	5	10.7	5	Cinnamon (in b.) p. oz.	3	0.4	3	2	0.3	6	
second & infr.	2	5.5	5	2	5.5	0	Cinnamon Leaf	0	2.0	2½	0	2½	0	
in sorts	1	10.2	3	1	9.0	0	Citronel	0	4.0	4½	0	2½	0	
Gedda	1	4.1	6	1	4.1	5	Clove	0	2½	0	0	2½	0	
Barbary, white	1	12.1	14	1	10.0	0	Croton	0	4½	0	4½	0	4½	
brown	1	10.1	11	1	8.1	9	Juniper	per lb.	1	10.4	0	1	9.2	6
Cape	0	16.0	18	0	16.0	18	Lavender	2	6.0	5	2	6.0	5	
Assa foetida, fair to gd.	1	0.4	5	1	0.3	15	Lemon	5	0.10	0½	6	0.11	0	
Benjamin, first qual.	18	10.35	0	18	0.28	0	Lemongrass . . . per oz.	0	5½	0	6	4½	0	

PRICE CURRENT—continued.

1860.				1859.				1860.				1859.					
OILS, Essential,								SPICES,									
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Mace, ex	0	13.	0	0	0	3.	0	3½	Pepper (duty 6d. pr. lb.)								
Neroli	6	0.	10	0	6	0.	10	0	Black, in bond								
Nutmeg	0	14.	0	2	0	24.	0	2½	Malabar	0	47.	0	51.	0	43.	0	53.
Orange	10	2.	11	0	10	0.	11	0	Aleppee	0	48.	0	48.	0	43.	0	43.
Otto Roses ..per lb.	16	0.	26	0	16	0.	24	0	Penang & Batavia	0	33.	0	37.	0	4.	0	43.
Peppermint ..per lb.									Singapore	0	43.	0	44.	0	4.	0	43.
American	8	6.	14	6	8	0.	15	0	White, Tellicherry.	0	104.	1	5	0	92.	1	0
English	25	0.	30	0	30	0.	34	0	Other sorts	0	53.	0	7	0	68.	0	8
Rhodium ...per oz.	3	9.	6	0	3	9.	6	0	Cayenne	0	103.	1	3½	0	10.	1	2
Rosemary ...per lb.	1	10.	3	0	2	0.	3	0	Pod, S. Leone pr. c.	28	0.	33	0	20	0.	27	0
Sassafras	3	6.	3	9	3	6.	4	6	Zanzibar	57	0.	61	0	55	0.	60	0
Spearmint	5	0.	12	6	8	0.	14	0	Long	33	0.	38	0	28	0.	40	0
Spike	1	3.	1	6	1	3.	1	6	Pimento, mid. to good	0	31.	0	33.	0	31.	0	33.
Thyme	2	0.	3	0	2	3.	3	0	ordinary	0	34.	0	0	0	3.	0	33.
PITCH, British, pr. cwt.	6	0.	6	3	5	6.	5	9	SPONGE, Turk. f. pkd.	20	0.	26	0	16	0.	20	0
Swedish	10	3.	0	0	10	0.	0	0	fair to good	9	0.	18	0	6	0.	13	0
SALTPETRE, per cwt.									ordinary ..	3	0.	8	0	2	0.	5	6
Bengal, 6 p.c. or under	42	6.	43	0	37	6.	39	0	Bahama	0	3.	1	0	0	3.	1	0
over 6 per cent.	38	0.	42	0	32	6.	37	0	TEA (duty 1s. 5d. per lb.)								
Madras	38	0.	41	0	29	0.	33	0	in bond.								
Bombay	37	6	39	6	24	0.	26	0	Congou, ordinary ...	1	0.	1	1	1	3	1	4
British-refined	42	6.	43	6	38	6.	39	6	good ordinary	1	2	1	2½	1	5	1	5½
Nitrate of Soda	13	0	14	0	15	0.	16	0	but middling	1	3	1	4	1	5½	1	6½
SEED, Canary ...p. qr.	52	0.	62	0	50	0.	60	0	blackish leaf	1	5	1	6½	1	7	2	9½
Caraway, English, p.c.	28	0.	30	0	0	0.	0	0	ditto strong	1	7	1	8	1	10	2	0
German	30	0.	34	0	30	0.	38	0	ditto to extra fine ..	1	9	2	3	2	1	2	5
Clover, English, red ..	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0	Ning Yong and Oolong	1	3.	2	0	1	5	2	4
white	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0	Souchong, ordinary ..	1	1.	1	4	1	5	1	6
Germ. & French, red	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0	fair to fine	1	5	1	10	1	7	2	6
white	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0	finest	2	0.	2	6	2	3	2	6
Coriander	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0	Flowry Pekoe, ordinary	0	0.	0	0	0	0	0	0
East India	11	0.	12	0	11	6.	12	6	fair to good	1	6.	2	3	3	0	3	3
Hemp	42	0.	44	0	36	0.	38	0	fine to finest	3	0.	5	0	4	0	5	0
Linseed, English, p. qr.	70	0.	74	0	0	0.	0	0	Caper, scented, in bxs.	0	11	2	0	1	2	2	8
Black Sea and Azof	54	0.	0	0	44	6.	0	0	Orange Pekoe, plain..	1	0.	1	4	1	3	1	8
Calcutta	56	0.	56	6	46	0.	47	0	scented	1	2	2	3	1	3	2	6
Bombay	58	6.	59	0	49	0.	0	0	Twankay, ordy. Canton	0	0.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egyptian	52	0.	0	0	43	0.	43	6	common to good ..	0	8.	1	2	0	9	1	2
St. Petersburg, Morshnk	53	0.	54	0	43	0.	44	0	fine to Hyson kind.	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4
Archangel	46	0.	0	0	37	0.	38	0	Hyson Skin, common	0	8.	0	10	0	9	0	10
Riga	44	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0	good to fine	0	11	1	1	0	11	1	1
Mustard, brown, p. l hl	0	0.	0	0	10	0.	13	0	Hyson, ordy. to comm.	1	4	1	7	1	5	1	7
white	9	0.	11	0	11	0.	14	0	fair to fine	1	8	2	6	1	8	2	6
Niger	46	0.	47	0	32	0.	33	0	finest	2	9	4	6	2	9	5	0
Poppy, E.I. ...per qr.	55	0.	57	0	40	0.	0	0	Young Hys. Boh. kind	0	9	0	10	0	7	0	9
Rape, English	64	0.	74	0	0	0.	0	0	good to fine	1	0.	2	3	0	11	2	6
Danube	63	0.	65	0	0	0.	0	0	Imperial	1	0.	2	2	0	11	2	2
Calcutta, fine	58	6.	0	0	40	0.	41	0	Gunpowder	0	11	3	9	0	11	3	9
Bombay, Guzerat	68	0.	69	0	42	0.	50	0	Assam	1	7	4	6	1	9	5	0
Feroze. & Scinde	55	0.	60	0	32	0.	41	6	TURPENTINE,								
Teel, Sesame or Gngly	60	0.	68	0	38	0.	46	0	Rough ... per cwt.	9	0.	0	0	9	6.	0	0
Cotton	7	10.	0	0	0	0.	0	0	Spirits, English	29	6.	0	0	35	0.	0	0
Gnd. Nut Kernels, tn. 320	0	0.	0	0	9	10.	10	0	American, in casks	31	6.	32	0	35	6.	0	0
SOAP, Lond. yel. p. cwt.	21	0.	38	0	21	0.	38	0	WAX, Bees, English ...	£8	5.	£8	10	£8	5.	£8	10
mottled	34	0.	38	0	36	0.	38	6	German	8	0.	8	5	8	0.	8	10
curd	52	0.	0	0	52	0.	0	0	American	8	15	0	10	8	15	0	9
Castile	37	0.	40	0	40	0.	42	0	white fine	10	0.	10	19	10	0.	10	10
Marseilles	40	0.	41	0	40	0.	41	0	Jamaica	9	0.	9	10	8	17	6	9
SOY, Chinese (per gal.)	4	0.	4	1	4	6.	4	9	Gambia	9	0.	0	0	8	15	0	0
SPICES, duty free, except pepper,									Mogadore	6	6.	7	10	6	0.	7	10
Cassia Ligne, p. cwt.	80	0.	91	0	83	0.	94	0	East India	7	10.	9	0	7	0.	8	10
Vera	12	0.	53	0	10	0.	24	0	ditto, bleached	9	0.	10	10	9	0.	10	0
Buds	180	0.	0	0	150	0.	155	0	Japan vegetable	3	0.	3	5	3	0.	3	2
Cinnamon, per lb.									WOOD, Dye, bar, pr. tn.	0	0.	0	0	4	0.	0	0
Ceylon, 1st quality.	1	4.	2	1	1	3.	1	9	Brazil, first quality	70	0.	85	0	100	0.	0	0
2nd ditto ..	1	0.	1	7	0	11.	1	7	second quality ..	55	0.	60	0	75	0.	0	0
3rd ditto ..	0	9.	1	2	0	10.	1	1	logs	23	0.	25	0	25	0.	40	0
Tellicherry	0	10.	1	0	0	9.	0	11	Brazilletto	4	0.	5	10	3	10.	5	10
Cloves, Penang	1	1.	1	4½	1	0.	1	4	Camwood	24	0.	26	0	29	0.	36	0
Amboyna	0	43.	0	43	0	51.	0	6½	Ebony, Green	9	10.	10	0	5	15.	5	16
Zanzibar	0	36.	0	36	0	38.	0	3	Fustic, Cuba	8	15.	0	0	9	0.	0	0
Ginger	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.		Jamaica	5	0.	5	5	5	15	0	0
Jamaica, fine pr. cwt.	7	0.	10	0	7	10.	10	5	Savanna	5	0.	0	0	5	0.	5	5
ord. to good	3	2.	6	0	3	18.	7	0	Zante	6	0.	8	0	14	0.	15	0
African	35s. 0d.	35s. 6d.	34s. 6d.	36s. 0d.					Logwood, Campeachy	6	10.	6	15	7	0.	7	10
Bengal	23	6.	24	6	20	0.	21	0	Honduras	0	0.	0	0	5	0.	5	5
Malabar	33	0.	34	0	0	0.	0	0	St. Domingo	5	5.	0	0	3	15.	4	0
Cochin	40	0.	98	0	78	0.	180	0	Jamaica	4	15.	0	0	4	0.	4	2½
Mace, 1st qly. lb.	1	7.	2	2	1	7.	1	10	Nicaragua, lar. & sol.	11	0.	12	0	12	0.	13	10
2nd. & infr.	0	11.	1	6	1	2.	1	6	small	0	0.	0	0	6	0.	8	0
Nutmegs per lb.									Lima, first pile	13	0.	14	0	13	10.	15	10
brown Penang, &c.	1	4.	4	0	1	4.	3	4	second pile ..	11	10.	12	0	12	0.	13	0
limed	1	4.	2	4	1	1.	1	11	Red Sanders	5	15.	5	17	4	15.	0	0
Japan	1	6.	2	0	0	0.	0	0	Sapan, Bimas	6	0.	8	10	8	0.	10	0
									Siam, & c.	6	0.	9	10	7	0.	11	0

MIRROR OF THE MONTH.

Ann Collins, aged 20, a domestic servant at Cheltenham, recently committed suicide by taking a packet of "Board's Vermin Powder." According to the medical and chemical evidence death resulted from the effects of the strychnia which the powder contained.

Miss Sarah Jemima Howell, aged fifty-two, a lady of independent property, committed suicide recently by swallowing an ounce of essential oil of bitter almonds, which she managed to procure from a chemist by representing that she required it to flavour a quantity of pastry.

The fourth number of the "Kansas City Medical and Surgical Review," just to hand, reviews our Journal in these terms:—"We have received all the back numbers of this new journal, and must add our tribute to the style in which it is edited and its general management. It cannot fail to be of great value to druggists, for its price lists alone."

A man named Carrell recently died at the Northampton Infirmary from the effects of chloroform. He was about to undergo an operation for the removal of a tumour, and wished it to be performed under the influence of that anæsthetic, contrary to the opinion of Dr. Mash, one of the medical men present. Dr. Ashdown, after having examined the deceased, to see if he was able to bear the effects of the chloroform, considered there was no danger, and it was consequently administered. It very quickly took effect, and on observing a change in his countenance, suspicions were at once aroused, and every effort adopted to bring him back to his senses, but without avail. It appeared that the deceased had been much addicted to drinking.

"The increase of Trade and Special Journals during the last few years is remarkable, and we would recommend the subject to the attention of the curious. We have not, however, yet reached the point attained in the United States in this class of papers—there being, we believe, in that country at least two hundred Medical Journals alone. Besides a "Chemist and Druggist," an "Ironmonger," and a "Draper and Clothier," we have now the "Weekly Traveller," a new London Trade Journal, devoted to Grocers and Cheesemongers. The existence, or at all events the regular extension, of such Journals, is an evidence of their utility, and a token of that tendency to subdivide, which is a characteristic of social progress. Ultimately, we have no doubt that the great mass of varied information which is now presented to all readers in our daily papers, will be, to a great extent, divided and distributed in separate publications. At present it may safely be said that every purchaser of the "Times" is indifferent to at least one half of the contents of his purchase."—*Oriental Budget*.

Since the publication of our last list we have been favoured with the following subscriptions towards the Elliott Fund:—Messrs. W. R. and C. Smith, Cirencester, 10s.; Mr. H. G. Hughes, Holyhead, 5s.; Mr. H. Newbey, Biggleswade, 5s.; Mr. Burch, Saffron Walden, 2s. 6d.; Mr. E. H. Laffere, Hatherleigh, 2s. 6d.; Mr. W. Denham, Richmond, 2s. 6d. In closing this subscription, so far as we are concerned, we do not deem it necessary to repeat the circumstances so fully detailed in previous numbers, but would urge upon the trade the necessity of expressing in a still more liberal manner, their disapprobation of the injustice which has been done to Mr. Elliott. We extract the following from a note received from him a few days since. "Sir,—I am sorry to say that the whole amount subscribed only amounts to 100*l*., I have still 800*l*. to pay, with 5 per cent. interest upon it, which is a great burden upon me. I have been very ill, and confined to bed; I am happy to say that I am again at the counter, and have good hopes that the worst of my trials are over. Two things have kept me up well, viz., having *truth* and the approbation of the public on my side. I enclose one of my counter bills for the sheep-bath, the sale for it this year has been very good again. I have sold baths to bathe 9,000 sheep within the last six weeks; even one of the jurymen who convicted me at the trial, has used it for his sheep this year, and with the best effect." In future our readers will please to forward their subscriptions direct to Mr. Elliott, Berwick, or Mr. A. Squire, Hungerford.

An inquest has been recently held at the Cricketer's Hotel, Ipswich, on the bodies of Adelaide and Thomas Boothroyd, who met with their death from the effects of poisonous fungi. Thomas had gathered what he considered to be mushrooms in Stoke-park, where he was employed, and they were cooked and partaken of by himself, mother, and three sisters. They were all speedily taken ill, and suffered greatly with sickness and diarrhœa, and in a few days Thomas and Adelaide died. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from eating poisonous mushrooms, not knowing the same to be poisonous," and appended to their verdict a recommendation that great caution should be exercised by persons eating mushrooms, inasmuch as Dr. Alfred Swaine Taylor has stated in his work on Medical Jurisprudence (an extract from which was read to the Jury by Mr. Edwards), that "there do not appear to be any satisfactory rules for distinguishing those mushrooms which are wholesome from those which are poisonous," and that "in some persons even the edible mushrooms will produce disorder of the stomach and bowels by the effect of idiosyncrasy."

Lately, three workmen, employed with Messrs. J. and W. Crum, Thornliebank, narrowly escaped the fatal consequences of swallowing poison. It appears that they had been employed at the works on the above night, and in the course of which they had procured some potatoes, with the intention of having a repast. One of the men got a metal dish used for the purpose of lifting a liquor which is employed in some of the processes of bleaching, and in this vessel they

boiled the potatoes. The three having eaten heartily of them, soon after complained of feeling very sick, and greatly pained about the stomach. Their illness rapidly increased, and all three were seized with violent vomiting, and were under the necessity of leaving their work and going home. Two of them were unable to return to their work till Saturday forenoon, and the other, though at his work on Friday, was still suffering severely. The cause of their sudden illness arose from the dish in which they had boiled the potatoes having contained a quantity of arsenic and chlorate of potash. The liquor for which the dish was used contained a large proportion of these poisons in solution, and it appears that they had adhered largely to the vessel, so that the potatoes must have been considerably impregnated with them. The recovery of the men, therefore, seems almost miraculous, and can only be accounted for by their having taken so large a quantity of the poison as to cause them to vomit the whole of it. Had they eaten more sparingly the result might have been fatal in each case. Another workman, who was offered one of the poisoned potatoes, was fortunately prevented from eating it at the time, and thus escaped what might have proved more serious in his case than in that of the others, from the quantity of poison he would have swallowed being insufficient to cause enough vomiting to eject it.

We learn from France that an imperial decree fixes the import duties at six francs the 100 kilogrammes by French vessels, and eight francs by foreign vessels or by land, and it abolishes from the 1st of this month the drawback on the export of nitric and sulphuric acids.

Henry Kenrick, an assistant in the employ of Messrs. Hearn, McCulloch and Co., wholesale druggists, of No. 5, Coleman-street, was recently placed at the bar before Alderman Hale, charged with robbing his employers of between five and six pounds of scammony, and a parcel of Frampton's pills.

An apparatus, which may be described as a tubular boiler, for air instead of water, has been patented by a clergyman, the Rev. H. J. Newcome, rector of Shenley, Herts, which seems likely to supersede stoves of every description, and indeed all usual methods of warming buildings, whether by hot water or open fires. The smoke from wood, which contains no soot, is made to pass through the tubes three or four times, and is then discharged perfectly cool into the air, while in one minute after lighting the fires volumes of heated, yet perfectly pure, unburnt air rise from the surface. If placed in the basement of a house, and a communication opened to the passages and staircases, the whole atmosphere is rapidly warmed, thorough ventilation being established; if placed outside the house, fresh warm air may be continually forced in, giving a genial summer temperature on the coldest winter day. The shape or size of the apparatus is immaterial, any common stove will serve as the firebox, strong iron tubes are needful where there is contact with the flame, but thin copper or brass, about three or four inches diameter, will be found the best for the remainder. If iron could be constantly kept in use it would serve the purpose, but would be liable to rust when disused in summer. The patentee leaves the manufacture of the apparatus open to any person, and intends to charge a small royalty except in the cases of charitable institutions.

Introductory Lectures were delivered at the various medical schools of London, at the commencement of the present month; that at Guy's Hospital, by Dr. Wilks; at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by Mr. Savory; at the London Hospital Medical College, by Dr. Barnes; at St. George's Hospital, by Dr. Pitman; at Middlesex Hospital, by Dr. Charles Coote; at Westminster Hospital, by Dr. Power; at Charing-Cross Hospital, by Dr. Chowne; at St. Mary's Hospital, by Dr. Tyler Smith; at Grosvenor Place School of Anatomy and Medicine, by Dr. Bloxham; at King's College, by Dr. Johnson; and at St. Thomas's Hospital, by Mr. Grainger. At University College, the proceedings of the new session commenced with the distribution of medals, &c., to the successful competitors of last session. This ceremony completed, Professor Erichsen, the Dean of the Faculty, delivered an admirable extempore address.

The following letter has recently appeared in the pages of "The Lancet." "Sir,—When we write a prescription for a patient, how often are we disappointed in its effects—nay, sometimes alarmed by its careless or fraudulent concoction! We also know with how much conscience our clients (or even ourselves) are treated in many cases by the generality of druggists. Allowing this, it is evident that means to obviate these and many other evils of the present system are, though despaired of, devoutly to be wished. Now, in these days, when a public want is experienced (or when it is not) which cannot be readily supplied individually, if a reasonable profit is to be expected, a company speedily is formed, and effects collectively what otherwise would be impossible. Why is it that we have no 'General Metropolitan Dispensing Company,' with branches in all parts of London, conducting dispensing business only, and that in such a manner, and at such a price as would ensure success? Few of our already overworked general practitioners would continue to dispense their own drugs if they could have it done for them at a moderate rate. And supposing such a company to charge 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., &c., for each prescription, the actual cost of the manufacture to exceed the next lower charge, I feel convinced not only that the generality of medical men would support the undertaking, but also, from the large amount of business that would be done, that the shareholders would reap a very handsome dividend. Stamps might be issued by the company, to be affixed to the prescription by the medical attendant, like our postage labels, such prescription to be made once only free of charge. I am, Sir, yours, &c., A. PHYSICIAN."

The vicar of Clare, in Suffolk, has recently had a narrow escape from death by laudanum. During a recent tour, while staying for a short period in a Welsh town, he felt unwell, and applied to a chemist for a dose of tincture of rhubarb. The chemist, misunderstanding him, gave him tincture of opium. On arriving at home he swallowed the contents of the bottle, but immediately discovered his mistake on looking at the bottle, which was properly labelled. Happily, medical assistance was at once obtained, and the proper remedies applied, which eventually proved successful.

THE FOREIGN TRADE.

In the recently issued Blue Book "Reports by her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of the countries in which they reside," we find it recorded that in *Denmark* there are twenty-one oil-mills. The principal ones are at Copenhagen, Aarhuns, Horsens, Faaberg, Flensburg, Kiel, and Altona. The production, annually, of linseed and rape oil is about 3,000 English tons (Altona not included), and of linseed and rape cakes, about 6,500 tons (Altona not included); value of oil, about 1,700,000 rix dols.—of cakes, about 325,000 rix dols. This manufacture has also increased, but in 1858 there was a great decrease on account of the previous monetary crisis. The manufacture of soda and alum from the new cryolith lately discovered in Greenland has also some importance amongst the products of this country.

Amongst the *Portuguese* imports we find that the value of the chemicals imported into that country in 1851 was 548,797 milreis (equal to 4s. 5½d.); in 1855, 664,634 milreis; in 1856 and 1857 it was 742,051 milreis; and in 1858 it was 771,337 milreis. Of these, the chemicals imported from Great Britain alone were in 1855 of the total value of 410,257 milreis, in 1856 and 1857 they were worth 420,654 milreis, and in 1858-59 they were computed at 445,617 milreis. In this general term "chemicals" is included a great variety of articles, of which the principal are pitch, indigo, sulphur, gums, drugs, acids, dye-stuffs, perfumery, soap, oleaginous seeds, saltpetre, &c. Their consumption has increased under the reformed tariff from 548,000\$000 to 664,000\$000. The total imports continue to increase down to the latest returns, inclusively. The same may be said of our English trade. The increase of imports in 1858 and 1859 is, however, more apparent than real, being mainly due to the insertion of a new article in this class, viz.—soap. This was, till last year, the subject of a monopoly, and was farmed to the Tobacco Company. It did not figure in the trade returns, being a prohibited article, but it is now imported to the value of 83,000\$000. The Portuguese exports of chemicals during 1851 amounted to 501,412 milreis, in 1855 to 620,861 milreis, in 1856-57 to 552,820 milreis, and in 1858-59 to 736,845 milreis. Of these, there went to Great Britain alone, in 1855, chemicals worth 220,828 milreis, in 1856-57 they were worth 234,991, and in 1858-59 they were of the value of 256,501 milreis. The large amount of 620,861\$000, standing for this class in the returns of 1855 is made up chiefly of Lisbon seed oil, chloride of mercury, salt, tartar, drugs, and essential oils. This class of exports shows an appearance of prosperity, having risen, in 1858-59, to the sum of 736,845\$000 in the two ports of Lisbon and Oporto alone, from which all the exports since 1855 are exclusively reckoned. The same remark applies to the imports. Of this 736,845\$000, however 298,000\$000 was orchel weed ("Urzella") from Africa. This dye-stuff does not appear at all in the former returns of exports, having been probably included in the transshipments. It is used for making or imitating the dye called "Turusole." Lisbon seed oil ("óleo de purqueira") is extracted here on a large scale from the bean of the wild castor-oil tree ("carrapateiro") imported from the Cape de Verdes; 148,987 almudes of this oil were shipped from Lisbon last year—a considerable increase on the quantities of the preceding year, though valued at a lower price: almost all comes to England, and is used in manufactories. Marine salt (chloride of sodium) is produced on a large scale by evaporation in the salt pans of Setubal, Alcochete, Povoas, Figueira, and Aveiro. It was exported in rapidly increasing amounts till 1855, when it reached the quantity of 318,705 moios, (each about equal to 22 bushels, 2 moios of old salt about equal to 1 English ton,) and the value of 331,341\$000, of which 49,087 moios came to England. The exports from the two ports during the last three years have been 69,000, 52,000, and 76,000 moios. It is now put on board at the rate of 12/ per ton for all three different qualities. It is considered preferable to rock salt for the purposes of curing fish and butter. Newfoundland, South America, Sweden, Denmark, and England, are the principal customers for this commodity. Tartar is shipped extensively in its raw and manufactured state to Lancashire, where it is used as a mordant in dyeing, and for the extraction of tartaric acid. Raw tartar, or Argol, ("sarro devinho,") is charged with a heavy export duty of 1\$000 per 100 lbs., in order to favour the manufacture of prepared tartar; grey and cream tartars are now manufactured in the country—Messrs. Garland and Laidley have established at Figueira a factory, consisting of three large coppers and four crystallizers, and have secured first rank for their brand in the Liverpool market. This trade has, of course, decayed since the price of the raw material has become so much enhanced by the scarcity of wine. The Portuguese Oils are referred to under the heading of "Unctions Substances." Olive oil alone was exported in 1855, to the amount of 77,891 almudes, (each of 372 gallons,) valued at 238,933\$000; of this amount England took 42,000 almudes; most of the remainder went to Brazil and Hamburgh. The trade has since that time made great

progress; 334,000 almudes, valued at 1,030,000\$000, were shipped in 1856-57; 232,000, in 1857-58; and 335,000, in 1858-59. The crop proved very short last season, and the prices have risen in proportion. Portuguese oil might be made to command a higher price in our market, by means of a little care bestowed on its fabrication. For table use it is very inferior. England imports a certain quantity for her manufactories, and could easily take ten times that quantity, if the quality and price could be made to compete with the produce of other nations.

QUERIES.

[No Communications will be attended to unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Correspondents requiring answers must send their queries early in the month. This part of our journal will in future receive our most careful attention, and we doubt not that with the assistance of our Subscribers it will prove a very valuable and important feature. We shall be glad of this assistance with such queries as we are unable to answer.]

C. S.—We cannot advise anything better than the addition of stronger oils, as neroli, sandal wood, geranium, otto of rose, &c.

In reply to the query of "A SUBSCRIBER" in our September number for a recipe for "the Genuine Nine Oils," we annex the following, extracted from Beasley:—R train oil, 23lb.; oil of turpentine, 6lb.; oil of bricks, 1lb.; oil of amber, 1lb.; spirit of camphor, 2lb.; Barbadoes tar, 7lb.; oil of vitriol, 3ij. We cannot, however, say if this be the composition of "the genuine nine oils."

MEERSCHAUM.—We are not aware what the process is the clay pipes undergo to enable them to colour so quickly.

A COUNTRY DRUGGIST.—We are not acquainted with any good work, "On the Growth and Culture of Medicinal Plants." A series of papers have been published in the "Pharmaceutical Journal," vol. x., page 115—168—236—297, and 340, entitled "Mitcham: Its Physic Gardeners and Medicinal Plants," and also in vol. i., 2nd series, p. 275—323—414 and 515, on "The Cultivation of Medicinal Plants at Hitchin, Herts."

G. WESTON.—The Vevey Fins may be purchased wholesale of Mr. J. Leach, cigar importer, Bucklersbury. The original agent resides only in Liverpool now. The office in Fenchurch Street has been closed for some time.

JUVENIS.—We are unable to give the information required.

W. CANTRELL.—We do not know of any definite formula for Nepenthe. Cooley states, "The Nepenthe of Messrs. Ferris & Score resembles Battley's Liq. Opii Sedativus in all essential points."

JOHN JAMES.—Will you be kind enough to re-write your query, as some of the words are illegible.

CHEMICUS will find an answer to his query as to the best work in practical chemistry for beginners in an article entitled "Home Studies," in our number for October, 1859, page 19.

R. M. MILLS.—Inquiries shall be made in re "Barometer."

F. ADAMS will find a formula for "Chloric Ether" in our March number, page 147, in reply to H. Jones's query. The New Pharmacopœia is not yet published, and we cannot say with any certainty how soon it is likely to appear.

T. W.—The label of "Delectable Lozenges" does not require a stamp, but the "Live Long Candy" is subject to stamp duty, by having the following,—"A most efficacious remedy for Indigestion, Acidity, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, &c."

THOS. HEDLEY.—*Botany*.—See our February number, in reply to M. A. G., page 119. (A work will be shortly out by Professor Bentley, of King's College). *Chemistry*.—"Fowne's Manual." "Bowman's Introduction to Practical Chemistry." *Pharmacy*.—"Mohr and Redwood's Practical Pharmacy," price 6/6. "Parrish's Introduction to Practical Pharmacy," price 21/.

T. T. CLARKE, Bodmin.—The "Veterinarian's Vade Mecum," by J. Gamgee. Edinburgh: Sutherland & Knox. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

W. H.—Beasley states that Glycerine Jelly may be made of pure Glycerine, thickened with tragacanth powder, and scented with otto of rose.

C. PICNOT.—After a careful search, no such patent can be found registered as "Leni's Hydro-Carbonizer."

T. T. will be obliged to any one who will inform him of "the best method of clarifying neats foot oil, so as to render it fit for the manufacture of pomade; also for a good recipe for neats foot oil pomade."

S. C. S. would be obliged to any one who could furnish him with a receipt for a good curling liquid, one that will not injure the hair.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS.—Can any of your readers favour us with any information respecting the following articles; we ask on behalf of a correspondent—Morgan Brothers:—Mora Bark, Sereda Bark, Etara Bark, Coronatu Seed, Helcha Seed, Farronan Seed, Bloodwood, Greenheart Bark, Greenheart Seeds, Corecuno, Begane Rue, Semarussa, Bohogany, or Boheiare, Siniaruba, Camphor Leaves, and Crab Oil?

THE HISTORY OF CHYMISTRY.

CHAPTER VIII.

In the beginning of the 13th century experiments were made in the science by Roger Bacon, an Englishman, who resided at Oxford. His works evidence him to have been a man of a truly philosophical turn of mind, and furnish undoubted proofs of his talents, industry, and sagacity. The inventions of the camera obscura, the telescope, and gunpowder are attributed to him; and it is also affirmed that he made a self-moving chariot, a speaking head, a flying machine, &c. He was styled the admirable Doctor.

Contemporaneously with Bacon, Albert the Great, a Dominican of Cologne, and afterwards of Ratisbon, acquired some celebrity in the science, and has left a work full of alchemical processes.

Although the professed alchemists of the 14th and 15th centuries were acquainted with some processes of dissolution, extraction, purification, &c., their works furnish very little of either amusement or instruction to the intelligent inquirer.

Basil Valentine, a Benedictine, of Erfurt, in Germany, who flourished about the year 1413, deserves mention from the novelty and variety of his experiments on metallic preparations. In his work on antimony, which he styled "*Currus Triumphalis Antimonii*," we find a great number of antimonial preparations which have been since offered to the world under different new names. He used the mineral acids for solutions, and would seem to have been one of the first persons who observed the production of ether from alcohol. He was also the first man who formally applied chemistry to medicine. Isaac Hollandus the father, and his son of the same name, wrote books praised by Boerhave, from which it appears they were acquainted with the properties of aqua fortis and aqua regia.

Cornelius Agrippa, who was born at Cologne in 1486, and who was a man of the most extensive learning, endeavoured to connect together judicial astrology, the hermetic art, and metaphysical philosophy. He was followed by Theophrastus Paracelsus, who, though a great impostor, plagiarist, and blunderer, rendered essential service to the science. He substituted chemical medicaments for those of the Galenical pharmacy, and cured many disorders which were then deemed scarcely curable, more especially those of the venereal kind, by mercurial preparations. Elated by these successes he was unscrupulous in his censure of the methods of the ancients and the systems of his day, even publicly burning the books of the Greek physicians, and succeeded by those means in diminishing their popularity. By carrying his own speculations concerning the philosopher's stone and the universal medicine to the greatest height of absurdity, he unwittingly contributed more than any man to the disgrace of such notions and their subsequent banishment from the science, and thus, as Sir Humphry Davy observes, one error was expelled by another. By his undoubted successes, but more by his unbounded and unwarrantable exaggerations, he gave that *éclat* to the science which it never before possessed, and, no doubt, contributed greatly to excite the attention of those laborious men who succeeded him. He was born in 1493, near Zurich, in Switzerland; and at the age of thirty-four had attained so high a reputation, that the magistrates of Basil established a Professor's chair for him, and he thus became the first public lecturer on chemistry in Europe. In two years, however, he quarrelled with the magistrates, the regularity of conduct which the Professorship demanded of him not being suited to his habits. After this he left the city, wandered from place to place, and although he pretended to confer immortality by his medicines, was not able in his own case to evade that summons to which all must attend, and died at the age of forty-nine, in the year 1541.

A metallurgic school was about this time founded in Germany. George Agricola published, in 1542, his twelve books, "*De Re Metallica*," or on the methods of extracting and purifying the useful metals. He was followed by Lazarus Erckern, Assay Master-General of the empire of Germany, whose works, brought forward in 1574, contain a number of useful practices detailed in a simple and perspicuous manner.

Van Helmont, of Brussels, born in 1588, although formed in the school of alchemy, and consequently possessing some of its prejudices, propounded more philosophical views than those of any former writer. He is the first person who seems to have had any idea respecting elastic fluids different from the air of the atmosphere, and has distinctly mentioned three of these substances, to which he applied the term gases—namely, aqueous gas or steam; unctuous or inflammable gas; and gas from wood, or carbonic acid gas. He developed some accurate views respecting the permanent elasticity of air, and the operation of heat upon it; and a

sketch of a curious instrument, very similar to the differential thermometer, is to be found in his works.*

On the revival of literature in Europe the delusions of the alchemists were exposed by Guibert, Gassendi, and Kepler. Guibert was answered by Libavius, whose name is affixed to a preparation of tin; but the weakness of his arguments demonstrated the erroneousness of the ideas he combated for. Libavius died in 1616, and may be considered as the last of the alchemists.

The alchemists have been happily compared by Lord Bacon to those husbandmen who, in searching for a treasure supposed to be hidden in their land, by turning up and pulverising the soil rendered it fertile: in seeking for brilliant impossibilities, they sometimes discovered useful realities; and, in speaking of the chemistry of his time, he says, a new philosophy has arisen from the furnaces which has confounded all the reasonings of the ancients. Lord Bacon himself pointed out many important objects of chemical inquiry; but this science, like others, is more indebted to him for his development of the general system for improving natural knowledge. Till his time there had been no correct views entertained of the arts of experiment and observation. He taught the folly of mere speculations unassisted by facts; and that the true way of discovering truth was by observing and imitating the operations of nature.

PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."—III.

Before proceeding further with the subject of the Pharmaceutical Organizations in America, I desire to correct an error into which the printer has led some of your readers. *The American Journal of Pharmacy*, published under the auspices of the Philadelphia College, is issued bi-monthly, and so I meant to state, not "six monthly," as you have it. The number of pages issued annually reaches 576.

Next in the order of sequence comes a notice of our National Organization.

The movement spoken of in your recent issues, toward a sort of trades union of the Pharmacutists in England, may give additional interest to our movements in the same direction, though, as before indicated, our institutions generally are so different from those of the mother country, that there is no great resemblance in design or scope between what we have and you propose.

The American Pharmaceutical Association was established in 1852, and designed to unite the educated and reputable apothecaries and druggists generally, from all parts of the country, for the advancement of pharmaceutical knowledge, and the elevation of the professional character of its members. Among the special objects aimed at has been—the improvement of the drug market, by preventing the importation of inferior, adulterated, or deteriorated drugs, and by detecting and exposing home adulterations. We have a law in "the States" for the examination of all articles imported through our Custom-houses, to ascertain whether they are fit to be introduced for the uses for which they are imported, and if adjudged unsuitable they are to be shipped again to the port from which they came. Among the first acts of the Pharmaceutical Association was the endeavour to arrive at standards for the regulation of the examiners under this law. They have also a committee appointed annually to collect and expose instances of adulteration in drugs; this committee produced last year an admirable report, accompanied by numerous samples.

The Association has also published a code of regulations to govern its members in their intercourse with each other, and with physicians and the public; it has also striven to improve the science and art of pharmacy, by diffusing scientific knowledge, and stimulating talent among the young men in the profession. The meetings are held annually in the principal large cities, and those who attend have subjects allotted to them to investigate and write about for the next year, besides which there is a voluminous report on the progress of pharmacy. The aggregate of results is shown in a bulky volume furnished annually to the members, and containing an amount of information quite marvellous, considering that it emanates from the busy, pains-taking apothecaries, to whom not even the ordinary hours of sleep are allowed, much less the recreation which to all other workers is considered indispensable.

Speaking of recreation reminds me of another subject upon which I wish to say a word, and so I will lay the Pharmaceutical Association on the table till my next, when I propose to give an account of the Ninth Annual Meeting, to be held in New York in September. I shall then have a further opportunity to show its utility as a means of elevation and improvement to the fraternity.

Your correspondence on the subject of "Sunday closing" has attracted some attention on this side of the water; and the *American Druggists' Circular* having advocated a reform in this particular, the Philadelphia apothecaries have held several meetings, and concluded to

try closing their stores except at certain hours. These as at first fixed proved rather unsuitable; and though the movement was general at first, a good many have gone back, wholly or partially, to the old practice of keeping open all day. A recent meeting, however, has agreed to the following hours, which we think will prove generally satisfactory:—open till one o'clock P.M., close till six o'clock, open till eight o'clock, and close the rest of the evening.

The people are generally with us, and many of the physicians; but of the latter a few of the most conspicuous have opposed it, and have thus done great injustice to those who have honestly sought to remedy a crying evil. I send you the address to the people issued by the apothecaries, that you may see the grounds on which they base their efforts; it may interest some of your readers, though perhaps too long for your limited space.

[In the present position of the question in this country, we think we cannot better occupy our space than by the following extracts from the address sent us by our correspondent]:—

"The business of the pharmacist involves a constant confinement to the store, required by no other pursuit; besides the ordinary motives of competition, we are under a supposed necessity to provide at the moment, for every real or imagined exigency of sickness; so that the dispensing stores in this city are open, on an average, from sixteen to seventeen hours daily throughout the entire year, besides being supplied with sleeping accommodations, from which the proprietor or a skilled assistant may be summoned at any time during the hours necessarily appropriated to sleep.

"From this onerous confinement to business there has been heretofore no cessation on the day set apart by the laws of the land, and the practice of nearly all Christian sects, for rest and religious observance. A few pharmacists, impelled by a sense of duty, have refused to attend to all calls except those of obvious necessity, and a few have absented themselves during the hours of public worship, but the common practice has been to open the stores during the whole day and evening, thus inviting calls of every description, and effectually blotting out the Sabbath from the week of those compelled to be in attendance.

"This most unreasonable custom has become almost universal, because its alleged necessity has not been questioned; recently, however, through the general awakening of discussion among pharmacists, both in this country and Europe, a professional spirit has grown up which has subjected this and many other abuses to a thorough scrutiny. It has been ascertained that the excessive confinement now complained of, though common in many large cities, is not found necessary in smaller towns, where a few hours only are allowed on the Sabbath for the purchase of necessary articles.

"Few families in any community are without some of the more important medicines adapted to cases of sudden illness, and which are especially liable to be needed at night, while none in the cities are so isolated as to be unable to obtain them from a neighbour, when the pharmaceutical stores are closed.

"Under the earnest conviction that it is a duty we owe to ourselves and assistants, to secure, to the fullest extent compatible with the responsible duties of our profession, that immunity from business which almost the whole community enjoys on the Sabbath, and having obtained the written concurrence of so large a number of the leading pharmacists of this city as to make the movement a general one, we have resolved to close our stores on the first day of the week, except at the hours fixed with special reference to the known requirements of physicians and the public.

"We trust that this arrangement, which for a few months will necessarily partake of the nature of an experiment, will be acceptable to all concerned, and that it will be cordially entered into in good faith by pharmacists generally.

"In order to secure its success, and that no disadvantage may result to our customers, we request all to procure in advance those medicines they are most liable to require during the short interval in which the stores will be closed, and as far as possible to accommodate themselves to the hours above indicated; and to remove still further the possible disadvantages of the arrangement and acquit ourselves of any desire to escape the necessary duties of our profession, we invite customers in cases of urgent necessity, which are liable, though very rarely, to occur, to make application at the residence of their pharmacist, or during the appropriate hours, to seek him, as is sometimes necessary in the case of physicians, at the place of worship to which he resorts.

"To medical practitioners we confidently appeal for encouragement in this reform. Their unremitting labours in a profession kindred in its objects to our own, make them acquainted with the peculiar difficulties and dangers which beset our laborious and confining pursuit, and we trust that they will willingly aid this effort to test the practicability of a measure designed to promote the physical and moral well-being of those to whom are entrusted so important a department of the healing art.

"Finally, fellow citizens, having based this movement mainly upon the grounds of justice and expediency, claiming only a share in that day of rest provided by the beneficent laws of our State for 'the ease of creation,' we cannot forget that there are many who place the obligation to abstain from unnecessary secular employment on this day, on the ground of paramount religious duty; and on behalf of these we claim a still higher consideration and willing acquiescence in the full exercise of conscientious convictions, which, regardless of the theological differences, all are bound to respect."

SALACINE:

ITS HISTORY, PREPARATION, PROPERTIES, MEDICINAL USES, DOSES, ETC.

HISTORY.—Salacine was discovered in an impure form in the year 1825, by Buchner in Germany, and Fontana in France, and not until four years later, viz. in 1829, was it prepared pure by M. Leroux. This gentleman then brought it prominently into notice in Paris, and in 1826 a report was made upon it to the Academy of Sciences by M.M. Majendie and Gay-Lussac, which circumstance led to its general introduction into practice.

It is contained in fifteen species of the willow-tree, and in eight species of the poplar tree, and also in the bark, leaves, and flowers of other trees. Four ounces of the bark of the *Salix helix* have produced sixty-three grains of Salacine, and the same weight of *Cortex Salix pentandra* have produced seventy-five grains.

PREPARATION.—Salacine may be prepared in various ways. The following process appears to us to be the best. Boil willow bark four or five times in water, evaporate the liquor until it amounts to but three times the weight of the bark used, then digest for twenty-four hours with oxide of lead, and evaporate the clear liquid to a syrupy consistence; in a few days it will present one mass of crystal fibre. The supernatant liquor must now be poured away, and the fibres purified by repeated washing in distilled water, and digesting with non-vegetable carbon and re-crystallisation. Or it may be obtained by macerating thirty ounces of willow bark in the liquid of four ounces of lime and two gallons of water, and boiled for about half an hour; this latter must be repeated twice or more with the residue. The liquid now made clear is to be evaporated to four pints only, and to this is added a quantity of the carbon, as above, and allowed to stand for a short time. It is then to be filtered, and evaporated to an extract, which extract must be treated with proof spirit; it must then be distilled or evaporated until crystals form.

MEDICINAL USES.—The bark of the willow, in its tonic properties, or, perhaps, more in its astringent bitterness, closely resembles cinchona bark and elm bark, inasmuch as these are not dependent on one organic principle, but, like it, are composed of tannin, extractive, resin, alkaloid, &c. The bark and juice of the willow appear to have been a chief astringent of the ancients, for we find that Dioscorides and others describe it at a very early period. Theophrastus, Celsus, and Galen, all recommend it for its tonic virtues in the cure of intermittent fever. Modern times have also established these facts; we know it is valuable as a corroborant in atony of the digestive functions, in recovery from acute affections, in scrofulous affections, and in weak and languid systems. It is also of great benefit in chlorosis, chronic diarrhoea, and dysenteries. The medicinal properties of the alkaloid in question are, of course, similar to the parent bark. Mons. Majendie, when collecting information for his report, discovered that three doses of six grains of Salacine effectually cured in numberless instances the paroxysms in intermittent fevers. In his report to the Academy he quotes from the testimonies of Miguel, Balley, Hutson, Girardin, Cagnon, &c. (eminent at the hospitals of Paris), that twenty-four to thirty grains of this alkaloid will arrest the return of fever, whether quotidian, tertian, or quartan. The same conclusion attended the experiments of Buchner, in Germany, and Rigatelli, in Italy. It is doubted by some whether Salacine deserves such praise and commendation. M. Pelletier's experience of it at the Charity Hospital of Paris, in 1832, certainly gave to it its first shock of popularity. He stated that it was exceedingly bitter, but of far less activity than quinine; yet, a many remained credulous of this testimony, and still believed it possessed golden virtues. To test the truth of this, M. Andral, in the following year, practised very extensively upon it at the various hospitals and charities in Paris, and came to the following conclusions:—"1st. Salacine possesses febrifuge qualities, but in so small a degree, that we ought not to hesitate a moment in preferring the sulphate of quinine. 2nd. Salacine may be employed in any case where irritation or inflammation exists, contra-indicating the employment of sulphate of quinine, in hectic fevers with periodical paroxysms and abundant diarrhoea, or where sulphate of quinine cannot be had. 3rd. It is not only unnecessary, but injudicious, to employ it at the beginning in high doses; six or eight grains administered between the paroxysms, on the same principle as sulphate of quinine, produce as good, or even better effects than higher doses, though, if necessary, the doses may be increased."

"In the year 1845, Dr. Lawson, Surgeon-General United States Army, issued a circular to the surgeons of the army, together with a large supply of Salacine to all the military posts, directing experiments to be made with it in the treatment of malarious fevers, in order to determine its true febrifuge and antiperiodic virtues, its proper doses, and, in short, its entire effects, with its *modus operandi*, &c. The replies to the circular, so far as we have learned, went to sustain the conclusions of Andral, as stated above, that in the treatment of intermittents it was far less reliable than quinine, and, considering the greater quantity required, was not less expensive, but that it was a valuable tonic in all cases where an antiperiodic effect was not desired, as in atonic dyspepsia, convalescence from acute diseases, &c. At present, the quantity of Salacine used in the United States army is much less than it was a few years ago, quinine being the main reliance. Our own trials with it have satisfied us that in mild intermittents, from twenty to thirty grains of Salacine will arrest the paroxysms, and with about the same certainty as half the quantity of quinine; that it generally sets better on the

stomach, rarely causing irritation, even in sub-inflammatory states of the organ; that it is better adapted to diseases of infants and young children where tonics are indicated, and to diseases generally where a mild tonic influence is desirable to be sustained for a considerable time. We have never known any injurious effect from it, even when given in large doses; no cerebral disturbance, as is witnessed from quinine, nor any derangement of the functions of special sense. It invigorates the digestive organs, while it does not derange the biliary function nor check the gastric or intestinal secretions. Our average dose has been about two grains, varying according to the circumstances of the case. Salacine has been a favourite tonic with the physicians of New England for the last twenty years, especially in the valley of the Connecticut River. Wholesale druggists in New York city have informed me that for many years their sales of Salacine in the Eastern states exceeded those of quinine, and further inquiry led us to ascertain that it was the principle and favourite tonic relied on in that region wherever this class of remedies is indicated. Whether it is as generally employed at the present time, we have no means of judging; some circumstances, however, lead us to infer that other remedies have, to a considerable extent, superseded it."—*Dr. Lee.*

PROPERTIES.—The species of the willow are very numerous, and are difficult to distinguish from each other. Dr. Pereira always advised that which possessed the greatest bitterness, combined with astringency, for the preparation of this alkaloid. Salacine is very bitter; its crystals are white silky needles or laminae, and have no alkaline powers. It is free from nitrogen; and in this, as well as its incompatibility to form salts with acids, it differs from the vegetable alkaloids. It dissolves in a little over five times its weight of cold, and in much less of boiling water; it is soluble in rectified spirits, but insoluble in ether; sesquichloride of iron changes it to a dark green or purple colour; solution of gelatine throws down a deposit of tannate of gelatine; infusion of galls produces no change; sulphuric acid decomposes it, and produces a bright red colour; heated with sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash, it forms sabieulous acid (oil of meadow-sweet). This substance is coloured violet with the solution of a persalt of iron, and may be thus detected in the urine of persons who have taken Salacine. Its formula, according to Pereira, is $C_{26}H_{18}O_{14}$. It has been used extensively to adulterate quinine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[This portion of our Journal will be thrown open to the discussion of all matters referring to the interests of our Trade; but as no opinions will be excluded, it follows that we do not hold ourselves responsible for those expressed; whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents who wish their letters to be published will do well to study brevity and write on one side of the paper only.]

[The communication of "Fairplay" shall be inserted and noticed in our next].

The following copy of a reply from Somerset House will, perhaps, be satisfactory to many besides your correspondent "W. F." in the September "Chemist and Druggist." I may say that I sent a powder and a handbill with my enquiry.—Yours, &c., R. E.

"Inland Revenue, Somerset House,

"27th August, 1858.

"Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 21st instant, inquiring whether it is legal to sell the powders referred to in the handbill enclosed therein singly without a stamp on each, I am directed by the Board to acquaint you that a sale of one of the powders singly without a stamp could not be legal, and all persons so selling them render themselves liable to penalties.

"I am, &c., THOMAS KEOGH."

30, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

Sir,—As the extract from Messrs. Newbery and Sons' letter, and your observations thereon, given in your Journal for last month, have especial reference to us, we trust you will do us the justice to insert the following remarks in your next number. We, in common with Messrs. Newbery and Sons, and others, are advertisers in your columns, but do not therefore wish to arrogate to ourselves the right to dictate to you as to the course you should

pursue, with respect to the admission or non-admission of names in your editorial articles. We would, however, urge the utter impracticability and absurdity of the course recommended by Messrs. Newbery and Sons, which would entail the exclusion of nearly the whole of your valuable answers to queries, and the greater portion of the rest of the journal; in fact, if such a course were determined on, it would be tantamount to a discontinuance of the journal altogether. We are quite willing that Messrs. Newbery, or any other firm or individual, should compete with us in a fair and honourable manner, either in the manufacture of Chlorodyne, or anything else, but we do not think that it is either "legitimate, respectable, or worthy of the trade," to attempt to prejudice the public against us. As members of the profession, whose interests you so ably advocate, we are proud of the independent course you have hitherto pursued, and trust that (as indeed we have no doubt) you will not be deterred from it by either fear, favour, or affection. To our fellow tradesmen we would state that the Chlorodyne we advertise is a fair, honest, and legitimate preparation. It is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Ogden, given in this Journal, who stated that it was extensively used at St. Mary's Hospital.—We are yours, &c.,

THOMAS & EDWIN ANDERSON.

PATENT MEDICINE STAMP ACT.

IF there is a reason wanted why union should prevail among the chemists and druggists of this country, and why they require to be a corporate body, there can be no more appropriate reply than for the purpose of repealing this odious Act. It is a subject which concerns every chemist in the kingdom, but it is the subject of all others which has received from protecting bodies the least consideration. Day after day we are made acquainted with its cruel workings both in the metropolis and also in the provinces; and day after day our opinion is sought for on the stampability of medicines through its vague and merciless nature. It is our intention to devote to this matter our earnest consideration, and in doing so we hope to be backed by the whole members of the trade, both pharmaceutic and non-pharmaceutic, for we seek only their commonweal. The following are the main provisions of the Act:—

That the duties are as follows:—for every packet, box, bottle, phial, pot, or other inclosure, containing pills, powders, lozenges, tincture, potions, cordials, electuaries, plaisters, unguents, salves, ointments, drops, lotions, oils, spirits, medicated herbs and waters, chemical and officinal preparations whatsoever, to be used or applied externally or internally as medicines or medicaments for the preservation, cure, or relief of any disorder or complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human body, made, prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale by any person or persons whatsoever, wherein the person making, preparing, uttering, vending, or exposing to sale the same, hath or claims to have any occult secret or art for the making or preparing the same, or hath or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which have at any time heretofore been, now are, or shall hereafter be prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale under the authority of any Letters Patent under the Great Seal, or which have at any time heretofore been, now are, or shall hereafter be by any public notice or advertisement, or by any written or printed papers or hand-bills, or by any label or words written or printed, affixed to or delivered with any packet, box, bottle, phial, or other inclosure containing the same, held out or recommended to the public, by the makers, vendors, or proprietors thereof, as nostrums or proprietary medicines, or as specifics, or as beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief of any distemper, malady, ailment, or disorder, complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human body,—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On articles to the value of 1/.....	0	1½	From 10/ to 20/.....	2	0
From 1/ to 2/6.....	0	3	From 20/ to 30/.....	3	0
From 2/6 to 4/.....	0	6	From 30/ to 50/.....	10	0
From 4/ to 10/.....	1	0	From 50/ and upwards.....	20	0

The stamp label is to be fastened on the article so that the contents cannot be removed without destroying the stamp. The penalty in all cases is 10*l.*

Every person selling patent medicines without a proper licence, which licence dates from the 1st of September, and must be renewed within one month from that time, incurs a penalty of 20*l.* for every offence.

For taking off any stamped label from proprietary medicines and making use of the same for private gain, a penalty of 20*l.* is incurred for every offence.

For selling or purchasing stamps that have once been used is punished with a fine of 20*l.*

We give these provisions of the Act in consequence of the many proceedings that are instituted against the chemists and druggists, so that they may avoid incurring future trouble and inconvenience.

(To be continued.)

FRAGMENTA VETERINARIA.

A LECTURE delivered October 8th, 1860, by PROFESSOR SPOONER, on the opening of the Scholastic Session, 1860-61, at the Royal Veterinary College, St. Pancras, London.

Professor Spooner said,—It is now more than half a century since a Veterinary College was established in Great Britain; before that time the farrier and groom were considered persons competent to treat the diseases of the lower animals. I shall not, however, on the present occasion, detain you by giving a history of the progress of Veterinary science and art. I have now been a teacher within these walls for thirty years; and, therefore, the duties devolving on my office have become, to a certain extent, a matter of routine; yet it has and always shall be my delight to render you every assistance in my power. Reform, we know is necessary to progress. To stand still is impossible; there must be either progression or retrogression.

The farrier of the past day may be said to have possessed a knowledge of the Veterinary art, but not of science. It is needless for me to tell you that Veterinary science, a knowledge of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Zoology, Anatomy, and Physiology, is necessary to qualify an individual to fill the position of a Veterinary physician.

During the present session it will be my duty to instruct you in Hippopathology, and will be yours to attend diligently and punctually. Punctuality is one of the first items to be observed; this persevered in as a student, will tend to make you successful in your future career

as a practitioner. Let your conduct always be that of a gentleman, such demeanour will elevate our profession in a social point of view; and steadiness will render easy the attainment of learning.

On Professor Varnell devolves the task to instruct you in anatomy. Anatomy—I consider it to be the basis of medical knowledge; it breaks the ground of medical research, and renders the body, as it were, transparent; the anatomist can, without fear, operate upon the living body, and become a successful pathologist. Professor Simonds will instruct you in cattle pathology; and Professor Tuson in Chemistry and Pharmacy. Before leaving this subject I must pay a tribute of respect to Professor Morton, who may be said to be the father of Veterinary pharmacy; he, as you know, was the first to found a chair of Chemistry and Pharmacy within these walls; and wrote also the first and most valuable Veterinarian's Pharmacy.

I should advise all students to become members of the Veterinary Medical Association, which enables you to obtain books from the library, and to attend the weekly meetings, where discussions both interesting and educating are carried on. We now yearly give two medals to students, and a certificate of merit for essays, and we trust that every student will compete for them.

I must now, in conclusion, insist upon the necessity of adopting kindness to dumb animals. Operations for the sake of experiment I cannot too strongly denounce, as being useless in developing scientific points, and cruel. Last May, owing to my connection with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, I visited France, with a view to persuade the authorities of the French veterinary schools to desist from operating on living animals. In the French schools a horse, as a regular thing, is cast at nine o'clock in the morning, and is not destroyed until four in the afternoon; during which time all kinds of surgical operations are performed, cutting through nerves, and removing glands, and extirpating eyes. Such operations throw no new light on science—they tend to demoralize the operator, and place him in the light of a cruel savage. The governors of this establishment, I can assure you, do all in their power to raise the position of the veterinary art, by reforming when reform is necessary. To you I say—work and associate together, *vis unita fortior*; and remember that unanimity is the watchword of your profession.

NOTICES OF NOVELTIES.

FEEDING BOTTLE AND NIPPLE SHIELD.



We took occasion, in one of our earlier numbers, to call attention to the improvements effected in those important requisites—FEEDING BOTTLES. Recently Mr. Wm. Mather introduced a marvel of cheapness in this article, intended to reach the public at 1s. each; and now we have another claimant for infantine suffrages, in the article here illustrated, which appears to us a happy combination of both the best English and French Bottles, with original patented improvements, emanating from a distinguished scientific gentleman on the other side the Channel, who brings it before the British public under the title of "The Anglo-French."

The same gentleman has also introduced a New Syphon Nipple Shield; our readers will readily comprehend the advantages of it, when we state, that the tube is eighteen inches long, and the intention is, that the mother may readily feed her infant in its cradle, or at night, without taking it in her arms; 'tis one of those useful yet simple inventions that lead to the remark—"I wonder no one thought of it before."



NEW FILTER.—M. Malapert, Professor of Toxicology at the School of Medicine of Poitiers, has invented a new kind of filter, which promises to be highly advantageous to chemists. It is well known that the filters used in laboratories generally consist of a sheet of blotting-paper of a peculiar kind, which, after being folded like a fan, is put into a glass funnel resting on a receiver below. Now, it very often happens that if the solution to be filtered is poured in without great precaution, the paper will burst, and a new filter must be made. Sometimes, notwithstanding the greatest care, such accidents will happen on account of some flaw in the paper. M. Malapert obviates this inconvenience by preparing a kind of paper with a piece of linen contained in its very substance. This paper has the further advantage of containing neither lime nor iron, but at most a few traces of chlorine, and much less even of that than any other kind of paper.

TRADES LIST OF PATENTS,

Selected and arranged for the "Chemist and Druggist," by WEATHERDON & CO., PATENT AGENTS, 77, CHANCERY LANE, of whom further information may be had, as also the costs of protecting Inventions.

LETTERS PATENT.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

- 703 Richardson, T., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, improvements in treating organic and other substances containing phosphate of lime.
834 Hughes, E. J., Manchester, improvements in the manufacture of oil of turpentine and resin, and in the apparatus connected therewith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 596 Broel, J., Manchester, certain improvements in the manufacture of soap.
668 Wright, J., Blackfriars, an improved method, means, and process of treating wood, so that it becomes so changed as to be well adapted for uses for which it is naturally unfit.
695 White G., Dowgate Hill, applying as a substitute for the animal albumen hitherto obtained from bird's egg, or blood, certain parts of reptiles, fish, mollusca, and articulated or radiated animals.
711 Clark, W., Chancery Lane, improvements in the application of paper to filtering fluids.
730 Taylor, J. J., Sloane Street, improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of gas from oil and oleaginous substances.
786 De Normandy, A. R. Le M., Clapham, improvements in obtaining fresh water from salt water.
809 Farmer, J., London, improvements in the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate.
824 Davies, J., and Paine, G., Truro, improvements in the manufacture of gunpowder.
1426 Calvert, F. C., Lowe, C., and Clift, S., Manchester, improvements in the manufacture of colouring matters.
1660 Warlich, F. C., London Street, improvements in the manufacture of artificial coal fuel, and in apparatus employed in such manufacture.
1781 Sullivan, J. W., Adelphi, improved machinery applicable to washing and churning, and the mixing of fluids.

PROVISIONAL PATENTS.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

- 2154 Newton, W. E., Chancery Lane, improvements in the manufacture of orchil.

INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA.

- 2052 Truman, E. T., Old Burlington Street, an improved method of cleansing and purifying gutta percha and other like substances and their compounds, and an improved apparatus to be employed therein.
2152 Burke, W. H., Sen., and Burke, W. H., Jun., a method of preparing fabrics composed of or containing caoutchouc, to enable them to resist the action of colours and varnishes containing oil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 1490 Verwey, A., Camden Town, improvements in the proportions of ingredients and mode of manufacture of a chemical compound for softening water.
1706 Harrison, E., Bradbury, W., and Buckley, J., Oldham, a certain improved compound or compounds to be used as a substitute for gunpowder.
1748 Johnson, J. H., Lincoln's Inn Fields, improvements in the manufacture or production of white lead, and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein.
1804 Ash, H. C., Clapham Road, improvements in apparatus employed in cooling and freezing liquids.
1806 Cambacérès, J. L. L., Paris, certain improvements in treating fatty and oily matters.
1807 Newton, A. V., an improvement in the process of concentrating and crystallizing sugar.
1859 Trevithick, F. H., Clapham, and Jones, R., Botolph Lane, London, improvements in means or apparatus to be used in effecting the preservation of animal and vegetable substances.
1861 Jackson, J., Wolverhampton, purifying and cooling water and atmospheric air, which he calls "The Carbonic Aerial Water and Air Purifier and Cooler."
1934 Parker, F., Northampton, improved coverings for the feet or parts thereof suitable more especially as foot warmers for railway and other travellers.
1969 McKibbin, Blackfriars, an improved waterproof and non-inflammable material, applicable to roofing and to other purposes, for which felt, tarpauling, oil cloth, and such like materials are now used.
1975 Doidi, G., Southwark, improvements in the preservation of meats.
1997 Pirotte, A., Belgium, improvements in the construction of condensers.
2011 Neal, J., Birmingham, a new or improved mixture or composition for fumigating plants, and thereby destroying insects infesting the said plants.
2017 Perkins, A. M., Gray's Inn Road, improvements in apparatus for distilling sea and other water.
2023 Clark, W., Chancery Lane, improvements in the preparation or manufacture of manure.
2027 Whitehouse, E. O. W., Brighton, improvements in testing insulated conductors.
2046 Kershaw, G., Slough, improvements in the construction of medico-electric surfaces.
- Invention protected for Six Months by the Deposit of a Complete Specification.**
- 2049 De Baran, F. G. M., Paris, an improved method of stopping bottles or other vessels for containing gaseous liquids.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

G. W. DIXON & Co.,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,

(SUCCESSORS TO EDWARD WILLIAMS),

ESTABLISHED 1813,

MAIDEN LANE, QUEEN STREET,
LONDON, E.C.,

Hereby notify to the Trade, that having decided, in consequence of Mr. DIXON's ill health, to retire from business, they have disposed of

**THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK,
IN ONE LOT,**

to the well-known firm of MORGAN BROTHERS, who will, in future, carry on the business in conjunction with their own, at **21 to 23, Bow Lane**, and who are authorised to receive all Messrs. Dixon and Co.'s outstanding accounts.

MORGAN BROTHERS, while drawing attention to the above announcement, beg to add, that holding already by far the heaviest stock of any house in their line, they have decided on giving their Friends, the customers of Messrs. Dixon and Co., and Cash Buyers in general, the opportunity of benefiting by this purchase, which has been most advantageously effected by them **FOR CASH.**

**The whole of the Stock of Mr. Dixon is consequently
offered at an uniform discount of 20 per Cent.
from List Prices, for Cash on receipt of Goods.**

All Orders will be executed according to priority of receipt, so buyers will do well to order **IMMEDIATELY.**

Full particulars will be found in the **THE YELLOW SUPPLEMENT**, published in the present Number of the "**Chemist and Druggist.**"

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THE SURGICAL DISEASES OF CHILDREN. By J. Cooper Forster, Assistant Surgeon to, and Lecturer on Anatomy at, Guy's Hospital; and Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary for Children.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

POCKET FORMULARY and SYNOPSIS of the BRITISH and FOREIGN PHARMACOPŒIAS; comprising standard and approved Formulæ for Preparations and Compounds employed in Medical Practice. By Henry Beasley. Royal 18mo., 6s.

MANUAL OF HUMAN MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY. By A. Kolliker. Illust. 8vo., 24s.

THE ANATOMIST. Being a complete Description of the Anatomy of the Human Body. Intended for the use of Students preparing for Examination at the Royal College of Surgeons and other Medical Bodies. By M. W. Hilles. 18mo, cl. sd., 2s. 6d.

HAND-FEEDING v. WET-NURSING. A Paper "On the Comparative Properties of Human and Animal Milks," suggesting a New System of Feeding, by which Infants may be Reared Artificially with Success. Also, "The Practice of Hiring Wet-Nurses (especially those from the fallen) considered as it affects Public Health and Public Morals." By M. A. Baines. Price 1s.

THE MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE OF SHAKESPEARE. By John Charles Bucknill, M.D. 8vo., 7s. 6d.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN,

17, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, SESSION 1860-61.

The Session commenced on Monday, the 1st of October, and will extend to the end of July, 1861.

LECTURES—On Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. Redwood.

These Lectures will be delivered on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Half-past Eight o'clock, commencing on Tuesday, the 2nd of October.

On Botany and Materia Medica, by Professor Bentley.

The first and second parts of this Course extending over the winter months, will be delivered at 17, Bloomsbury-square, on Monday and Saturday Mornings, at Half-past Eight o'clock, commencing on Saturday, the 6th of October. The third part of the Course on Systematic Botany, will be delivered at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's-park. Students who are not registered in connexion with the Society, are required to pay a fee of One Guinea for attendance at each of the Courses of Lectures. A Competitive Examination will be held in each Class at the end of the Session, when the Council award bronze medals, and certificates of honour to the successful Candidates.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Associates, Apprentices, and Students, have free admission to the Library and Museum. A special collection of the articles of Materia Medica is provided in the Museum for the use of the Students.

LABORATORY COURSE.

The New Suite of Laboratories for Practical Instruction in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, were opened on Monday, the 1st of October, 1860, under the direction of Professor Redwood. The Laboratories are open from Nine o'clock in the Morning until Five in the Afternoon daily, excepting Saturday, throughout the Session. All necessary materials, and the principal parts of the apparatus will be provided. Fee for the Session of Ten Months, £30.

Demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy, by Mr. J. C. Braithwaite.

A Course of Twenty-five Demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy, will be given on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, from Eight till Ten o'clock, commencing on Tuesday, the 6th of November. Fee to the Course, One Guinea and a Half.

Demonstrations in Chemical Analysis, by Mr. C. H. Wood.

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TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

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See "Medical Times and Gazette," June 23rd, 1860, and "Medical Circular," February 15th, 1860.

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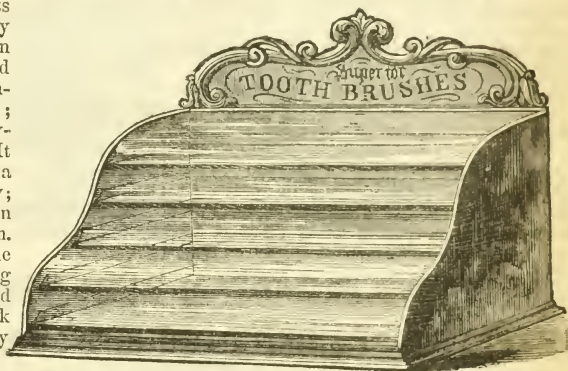
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APPLY TO

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85, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.,

For their Price List (free) and save from 15 to 33 per Cent.

F. Newbery & Sons,

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Patent and Proprietary Medicine Vendors, &c. &c.

Catalogues and Prices Current on application.

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Packing Boxes.*These will be found very serviceable for sending out Bottles, &c.*

1. Oval or Square Chip, 12 in a nest 14/ per doz.

2. Square Deal, sliding lids, 5 ditto 14/ „

Post Leech, for 25, 2/6; 50, 4/; 100, 4/6.

We have just received a lot of 1 and 2. Next importation will, we expect, be sold at a higher figure.

Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London.**GRIFFIN'S PATENT BLAST GAS FURNACE.***With 21 Cuts, price 2d., Post free.***ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION**

OF

GRIFFIN'S PATENT BLAST GAS FURNACE,

Suitable for the fusion of Gold, Copper, Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Nickel, for Assaying, and for all purposes which demand a strong and steady white heat, producible readily and economically. An apparatus of small size melts ten pounds of Cast Iron.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S., Patentee,**119, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON, W.C.****DAVIS & KIDDER'S****AMERICAN PATENT MEDICAL ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES,**

IMPORTED ONLY BY

J. ATKINSON, 37, MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

These Machines retain their strength and usefulness, which cannot be said of any of the imitations now in the market. Ask for DAVIS & KIDDER'S.

J. A. also imports and keeps in stock the AMERICAN PATENT FLY TRAPS, suitable for Hospitals, &c.; will catch from one to two quarts per day.

Also may be had "MEDICAL APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY," by Dr. CHANNING, Boston, United States.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH!!!

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

Established by 40 years' experience, and a rapidly increasing sale. Warranted to keep in any climate, and can be procured from the various Wholesale Agents, and from

MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane.

N.B.—The Trade are cautioned against imitations of this preparation, as many are offered for sale; some parties being so unprincipled as not only to adopt the title, but closely imitate the external appearance. The original and only genuine is signed "JEWSBURY & BROWN."

Bills and Show Cards forwarded by sending address cards and directions for enclosure to the

Proprietors—**JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists,**

MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

Retailed at 1/6 and 2/6 per Pot. Trade Price, see Index.



THE NEW PARISIAN CORK RESPIRATOR.

Best Quality, 5/9 per dozen, 65/ per gross.

ALBERT SPEIGHT, Agent,

19, Woodbridge Street, Clerkenwell
LONDON.

Morgan Brothers will supply these to account.

SAMUEL HOWLETT,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1830 BY THE LATE WILLIAM KIDSTON, SEN.)

THE ORIGINAL MEDICAL AND GENERAL SHOP FITTER,

1, NORTH STREET, SIDNEY STREET, MILE END, LONDON, E.

Manufacturer of every description of Medical Shop Fittings.

AIR-TIGHT GLASS SHOW CASES, SODA WATER STANDS, DESKS, &c. &c.

Dealer in Medical Glass and all kinds of Shop Utensils.

Medical Labelling, Embossing, and Writing on Glass; Specie Jars elegantly Enamelled inside.

ALL KINDS OF SECOND HAND FITTINGS MOSTLY ON HAND.

Experienced Mechanics sent to all parts of the Kingdom.

Most satisfactory References can be given if required.

N.B.—A number of good second-hand Specie Jars, with Mahogany Stands now on Sale.



No. 465 (as engraving), in Glass top boxes of 1 dozen, per dozen, 4/

No. 439. Crystalline Wash Balls, large size, in 1/2 dozen boxes, per dozen, 12/

These, though equal in quality, are little more than half the usual price.

MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, BOW LANE, LONDON.

Just Published, Price One Shilling.

THE TELESCOPE :

Its construction and use explained, with directions to make one; together with prices of Lenses, Eye Pieces, &c.; containing also a list of objects for telescopic observations.

By J. T. SLUGG,

AUTHOR OF "THE STARS AND THE TELESCOPE."

"It would not be easy to find in any language treatises so complete and concise as these remarkably cheap and well written shilling books."—*W. S. S. Magazine*.

"The author has done much service."—*Examiner and Times*.

"A precise and clear account."—*Salford News*.

LONDON: SIMPKIN & Co.

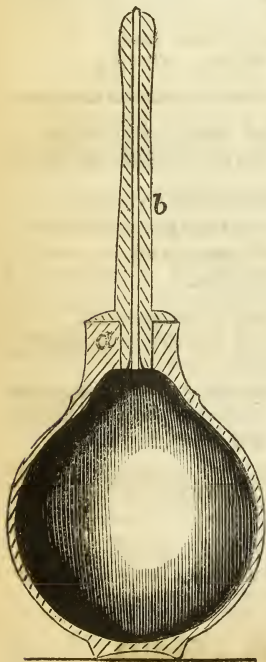
Maiden Lane, Queen Street, E.C.

Having disposed of our Business and entire Stock, &c., to Messrs. MORGAN BROTHERS, of Bow Lane, London, we have arranged with that firm to collect our outstanding accounts, which we trust will be forwarded at once.

G. W. DIXON & Co.,

(Successors to EDWARD WILLIAMS).

[The Editor of this Journal will be happy to add any of Messrs. Dixon & Co.'s customers' names to his list of Subscribers.]



LAVATER'S PATENT INJECTION BOTTLES.

This article was favourably noticed in the "Chemist and Druggist," No. 10, page 225. Its advantages consist in simplicity of fixing and ease of cleansing. *a*, is the elastic mouth-piece, and *b*, the pipe, fitted ready for use. It is readily put together, and is not so liable to leakage as the old style; further, the prices are moderate.

We are appointed the Wholesale Agents, and have the following sizes in stock.

MORGAN BROTHERS.

1-OZ.....	1/ each.....	10/6 per dozen.	
2-OZ.....	1/3 ".....	14/6	"
3-OZ.....	1/6 ".....	17/	"
4-OZ.....	1/9 ".....	20/	"
6-OZ.....	2/ ".....	22/6	"
8-OZ.....	2/3 ".....	25/	"
10-OZ.....	2/6 ".....	28/	"
12-OZ.....	2/9 ".....	31/	"
16-OZ.....	3/3 ".....	36/	"

Sample Orders solicited.

NEW

DISCOVERY.



No. 3.

Nos. 1 & 2.

Each order supplied in neat Morocco Cases.

E. COLLIER, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURER, 28, MYDDELTON STREET, CLERKENWELL.

COLLIER'S NEW ALUMINIUM RESPIRATOR.

E. C., having had many years' experience in the manufacture of every description of Respirator, begs to inform the Trade generally that he has introduced the Aluminium, known by all Chemists to be the most pure metal ever discovered, having the properties of fine gold, and possessing a great superiority over all other Metallic Respirators, Cork, &c., it being only about half the weight. This is the only instrument that can be exposed without corroding or discolouring, and has the advantage of being the cheapest ever brought before the public. It is constructed with fine plates of Aluminium, and covered on the most approved principle, admitting of as free conversation as if the mouth were uncovered (an advantage over every other kind), and can be so regulated as to prevent the lips touching the plates and thereby obstructing articulation. The following abstract, from a communication by M. St. Clair Deville to the Academy of Sciences, in 1854, speaking of Aluminium, he says, "This metal is white as silver, and is malleable and ductile in the highest degree; it is a good conductor of heat, is completely unchangeable by dry or damp air. It does not become dull. It is insensible to the action of sulphuretted hydrogen. Cold water does not affect it. Boiling water does not tarnish it. Nitric acid, whether weak or concentrated, and weak sulphuric acid, employed cold, do not act upon it. A metal white and unchangeable as silver, which does not blacken, and which presents the singular property of being lighter than glass, is the sort of metal particularly adapted for Respirators; being a good conductor of heat the moisture evaporates, and the metal retains its brilliancy."

No. 0.....	18/ per dozen.	Retail.....	2/6 each.
No. 1.....	24/ "	".....	3/6 "
No. 2.....	30/ "	".....	4/6 "
No. 3.....	42/ "	".....	6/ "
Orinasal	60/ "	".....	10/ "

In the form of a Gentleman's Searf, 6/6 and 10/ each.

NOTICE !!!

E. C. begs to call the attention of the trade to the fact that his New Aluminium Respirator is the best ever manufactured; having had one year's trial with unprecedented success, they are now admitted, by all who have tried them, to supersede anything hitherto introduced. As the metal remains as brilliant as when first made, he therefore intends to discontinue making any other, except to order. As a proof of the superiority of the Aluminium over any other respirator, any Chemist having any on stock from last season, and finding them corroded or discoloured, as every other at present in use does, E. C. will exchange them.

A Handsome Show Card for the above will be supplied (gratis) with an Order, on application.

THE NEW VENTILATING EYE SHADE.

Constructed of a layer of fine wire covered neatly with Silk, very durable, and superior to any yet invented, as the heat from the mouth and nostrils can evaporate, thereby keeping the eye perfectly cool. Commanding a very extensive sale, and bearing Testimonials from the principal Eye Infirmarys. Single Shade, 1/, retail; Double do., 2/.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance. Post Office Orders to be made payable to EDWARD COLLIER, Post Office, Exmouth Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.

The above instruments are Manufactured solely by E. COLLIER, from whom they may be obtained; also of MORGAN BROTHERS; J. J. JACKSON & Co., 1, Cross Street, Finsbury; and 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool; and all Principal Surgical Instrument Makers, and Druggists' Sundry Houses throughout the Kingdom.

Please to observe each Instrument labelled E. COLLIER, Patentee, London, as an inferior Article may be supplied.

NOTICE !!!

COLLIER'S QUILTED SILK CHEST PROTECTOR.

Recommended by the Faculty as being very beneficial in all affections of the Chest and Lungs. The vegetable and animal oil contained in Silk, coupled with warmth, the exterior covering being Kid, is sufficient to convince the most scrupulous that this is the best protector for the chest that is manufactured.

PRICES:

No. 1. Small Size	18/ per dozen.	..	2/6 retail.
No. 2. Middle ditto	24/ "	..	3/6 "
No. 3. Large ditto	30/ "	..	4/6 "

WHITE FELT CHEST PROTECTORS.

No. 1. Small Size	7/ per dozen.	..	1/ retail.
No. 2. Middle ditto	10/ "	..	1/6 "
No. 3. Large ditto	13/ "	..	2/ "
No. 4. Ditto	16/ "	..	2/6 "

POTTOW'S IMPROVED WHITE CIRCULAR FILTERING PAPER.

No. 2 quality is as follows, 1/6 per lb.

6 inches diameter, for 2 oz. funnel, about 450 sheets to lb. packet.

7	"	4 oz.	"	238	"
9	"	8 oz.	"	157	"
13	"	pint	"	71	"
16	"	quart	"	40	"

No 2, manufactured expressly for the use of Chemists and Perfumers, filters quick and bright, and possesses the advantage of being in price 40 per cent. cheaper than the foreign, or any other kind in use.

No. 4, in sizes as above, made entirely of vegetable fibre, is chemically pure, and suitable for quantitative analyses, photographic uses, and all purposes to which the Swedish is applied. Price 2/ per lb., effecting a saving of one-half.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

Having entered into large contracts for Pottow's Circular Filtering Papers for Druggists, we are enabled to offer them at 1/4 per lb. to the Trade. Especial terms for 1 cwt. and 5 cwt. lots.

MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane, London.

WHOLESALE HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,

41, PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER,

(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

HENRY TURNER & CO.,

Who have for many years enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the trade, respectfully solicit an application for CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS from Chemists and Druggists who have a demand for HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, CASES, BOOKS, &c., &c.

TURNER'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA

Has stood the test of 18 years experience, and its still increasing sale proves the estimation in which it is held.

Sold in 1 lb. and ½ lb. Packets, in 14, 28, and 56 lb. Shew Boxes.

PATON & CHARLES' SKIN SOAP

Is very durable, never loses its shape or weight, well adapted for every house purpose and for exportation. It may be had pink, white, or variegated.

Unscented, in bars.

Scented, ditto.

Pure Curd Soap, ditto.

Honey Soap, ditto.

Old Brown Windsor, in bars.

Ditto, double scented.

Ditto, triple scented.

Every description of Fancy Soap.

MANUFACTORY:

THAMES TUNNEL SOAP, CANDLE, AND OIL WORKS,

148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.,

Or through **MORGAN BROTHERS, BOW LANE.**

RESPIRATORS. CHEST PROTECTORS.

Pattison's Shilling Cork Respirator, 7/ per doz. Pattison's Best Cork Respirators, 12/ per doz. Pattison's New Patent Seal Skin Chest Protector (copyright), just introduced, 8/ 12/, 16/, and 20/ per doz. Pattison's Patent White Felt Chest Protectors, same prices. All these are in capital Boxes, and very saleable. Through all the Trade.

Samples at **MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane.**

AUSTRALIA, AMERICA.

BENSON BROTHERS,

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HAVE been appointed Agents to receive Subscriptions, &c., for this Journal. The terms (including postage) will be,

5s. per Annum via Southampton.
7s. ,, ... ,, Marseilles.

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PURE AND HIGHLY-PERFUMED FANCY SOAPS.

RICHARDSON & Co.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY

GENUINE GLYCERINE AND ALMOND, BROWN WINDSORS, HONEY, OATMEAL AND HONEY, BORAX AND HONEY, ROSE, ALMOND, And every variety of Fancy Soaps, warranted free from Cocoa Nut Oil. Will not crust or sweat, highly perfumed, and their increasing demand their best recommendation.

BISHOPSGATE FANCY SOAP WORKS,

30, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHOUT, LONDON, E.C.
DETAILED PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Wholesale Perfumers, Importers of all kinds of Essential Oils, Foreign Perfumery, Distillers of French Extracts, and Fancy Soap Makers for Home Trade and Exportation.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

ENAMELLED NON-ADHESIVE OIL SILK, BLACK OR WHITE.

In Boxes of 1 yard length, 5, 6 per yard, or 60/ per doz. Ours is the only really Non-Adhesive Oil Silk to be obtained.

MORGAN BROTHERS,

21 to 23, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

PATTISON'S TOILET WASHING PAD.

The great success of this article having excited the avarice of certain notorious imitators, the Proprietor begs to inform the trade that the original Pad is still manufactured by him, and that his Label is *copyright*, and will be *strictly protected*.

Agents:—MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane, London.

Also through all respectable Houses.

Steel Graining Combs.

We are supplying these in sets, complete in tin case, at the unusually low price of 39/ per doz. sets. The quality is first-rate.

Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London.

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS DESIROUS OF EXTENDING THEIR BUSINESS.**W. LAMACRAFT & Co.**

Chemists' and Druggists' Printers,

6, Upper Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, London, W.,

(OFFICES AT NEWTON ABBOT),

Have prepared for the year 1861, a series of superior Almanacks, expressly for Chemists to issue as their own, which will contain their advertisements, and bear any title fixed upon; and, being sold at an extremely low price, will enable them to be circulated gratuitously, and thereby greatly benefit the Proprietor.

No. 1 is a Book Almanack, containing 24 pages of carefully selected matter, in a neat wrapper; the back outside cover may be left plain or devoted to the Proprietor's advertisements, and the front bears his name and address, thus, "Brown's Brighton Almanack for 1861, &c."

Complete with Advertisements:—

500 Copies	Price £1 15 0	3000 Copies	Price £3 0 0
1000 Do.	Do. 3 5 0	5000 Do.	Do. 13 0 0
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By collecting advertisements, numbers of tradesmen all over the country are clearing from £5 to £50 a year. Suppose you get ten advertisements, from ten tradesmen, and arrange to present each with 100 copies of the Almanack, you will thus secure a circulation of 1000 copies, and prominently bring your own name and business before the public, without any cost to yourself. A person doing a good business, his agencies alone would leave him a good profit. 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, or more pages may be added, at an extra cost of 4s. per page.

OBSERVE! ONLY ONE DRUGGIST IN A TOWN SUPPLIED.

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Gentlemen desirous of having their houses and shops appear on the cover of the Almanack, may have wood-cuts prepared at a small cost, on their sending photograph or sketch.

In order to get all our customers supplied in time, it is important that orders should be sent as soon as possible.

W. L. & Co. also beg to call the attention of the trade to their New Envelope, for sending out small packets, such as pennyworths of jalap, &c., which consists of a neat envelope, prepared of uniform size and style (any peculiarity can be adopted and adhered to), and correctly labelled with the name of the article, and the address of the establishment, made of cream laid paper, and cemented so as to prevent the powder getting out. Its appearance is so superior to the ordinary method, that it has only to be seen to be immediately adopted by all establishments who aim at superior neatness and care. Price 10s. per 1000. A sample 100 sent on receipt of 13 stamps. Also LAMACRAFT & Co.'s Change Purses, small paper envelopes, with printed advertisement on them. Price 10s. per 1000.

W. L. & Co. solicit orders for every description of Printing, which they promptly execute with neatness, at remarkably low prices.

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May effect a considerable saving in their expenses by going to the cheapest market for their Printing.

Ten Thousand Hand-Bills for a Pound.

Plain Labels, in quantities, at Sixpence per Thousand. Gummied and cut Labels from One Shilling per Thousand. Prescription Wrappers, Circulars, Cards, Posters, Bill-heads, Catalogues, Books, and every description of Printing and Engraving executed with Wood-cuts when required, in a superior manner, at prices truly moderate.

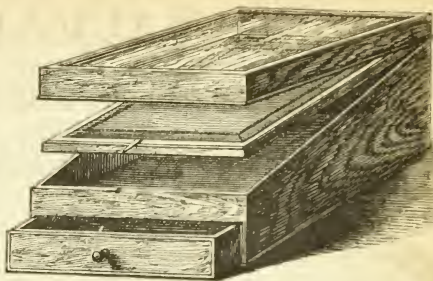
Court Plaster and Gold Beaters' Skins for Wholesale and Export. Goods prepared for the American, Australian, and Indian Markets.

W. LAMACRAFT & Co.,**CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' PRINTERS AND LABEL WAREHOUSE,****6, Upper Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, London.**

OFFICES AT NEWTON ABBOT.

CASE FOR PRESCRIPTIONS DURING DISPENSING.

This engraving represents a very useful case, made of fancy polished mahogany, and glazed on top with plate glass, for preventing of prescriptions being soiled or lost, and occupies very little room on the counter, being only 10-in. deep, by 8½-in. wide. The top opens, and is fitted with a fall underneath, covered with crimson velvet, and drawer at bottom. Price 18/ each.



MANUFACTURED BY
FILMER KIDSTON,
3, Liverpool Street, London, E.C.

Samples on view and orders solicited by **MORGAN BROTHERS.**

Bolus Knives.

No. 1. Cocus Wood, pinned in balance-handled,
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 inch.
5d. 6d. 7d. 9d. 11d. 1/2 1/5 1/9 2/3 3/ each.
4/9 5/ 6/6 7/9 9/6 12/ 15/ 18/6 24/ 32/ doz.
No. 2. Common 3 in., for Chests, 3/6 per doz.

Powder Knives.

No. 3. Cocus pinned in balance-handled, 3 in.,
6d. each, 5/6 doz.; 4½ in., 7½d. each, 7/ doz.
No. 4. Bone Handles, 3 in., 8d. each, 7/6 per
doz.; 4½ in., 9d. each, 8/6 per doz.
The Bone Handle, 3 in., sell freely.
No. 5. Root Cutting Knife, with leather handle,
a most useful article, 1/ each, 10/ per doz.

Salve Knives.

No. 6. Bone, 5d., 7d., 9d. each, 4/6, 6/3, 8/ doz.
No. 7. Horn, 9d. each, 8/6 doz., 96/ gross.
Ivory, &c.

The No. 7 are the preferable kind.

Ointment Spatulas.

	12	15	18 inch.
No. 1.	11d.	1/1	1/3 each.
	10/	11/6	13/ doz.

Allen's Stout Plaster Spatulas.

	3	3½	4 inch.
No. 2.	1/	1/4	1/6 each.
	10/6	14/	16/ doz.

Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London.

COUNTER BILLS,

WITH NAME AND ADDRESS, OF

WILLIAMS'S CAMBRIAN ANTHELMINTIC OR WORM LOZENGES,

Will be sent free for enclosure to any House in London. Apply, enclosing Card, to

J. WILLIAMS,
CHEMIST, PONTARDAWE, WALES.

Extract from a Letter received from Mr. BLAKE, Agent for Salisbury:—

"The Lozenges give great satisfaction; and, according to what the parties tell me who purchase them, the effect produced is truly marvellous."

The Proprietor feels confident it will well repay any Druggist or Medicine Vendor for the trouble of introducing this valuable remedy, as it never fails to give satisfaction.

List of Wholesale Agents, see "Chemist and Druggist" for September, 1860.

OPENING ORDERS FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS PROMPTLY AND WELL EXECUTED.

Established

6, WHEATSTONE PARK, LINCOLNS-TAN-FIELDS,

17 years.

FORD, SHAPLAND, & Co.

Medical Label and General Printers,

ENGRAVERS & LITHOGRAPHERS.

AND TICEBORNE COURT, HIGH HOLBORN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

EVERY KIND OF LABELS KEPT IN STOCK.

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' FEVER POWDER,

INTRODUCED A.D. 1746.—(IMITATIONS AROSE A.D. 1838.)

Prepared by the Proprietors, F. NEWBERY & SONS,

45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

IT is of the utmost importance that the supply of Medicines to the Profession and the Public should in all cases be genuine. If, therefore, an imitation is used (called James' Powder), of which the maximum dose is 6 GRAINS INSTEAD OF 20*, it is evident a prescription so dispensed, cannot possess that accuracy and genuineness, which it is the boast OF THE TRADE to study and practise.



As Proprietors of THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' FEVER POWDER, we had reason some time since to believe that its price for dispensing (9s. per ounce bottle), in many cases prevented Chemists, &c. from keeping it, substituting in its stead an imitative and spurious article, which can be purchased at a much lower figure.

To remedy this acknowledged evil, and place it in the power of all to obtain the genuine Medicine at a reduced outlay, we have introduced a ¼-ounce bottle, at 3s. 4d. for dispensing.

This Medicine is *always* prepared by one of our Firm FROM THE ONLY FORMULA OF THE PROCESS EXTANT in Dr. JAMES' writing, which was given, 114 years ago, to our great grandfather when he became partner and co-patentee with the Doctor in this interest.

(Signed) F. NEWBERY & SONS.

FOR DISPENSING, 9s. per OUNCE; 3s. 4d. per QUARTER OUNCE, usual Discount.

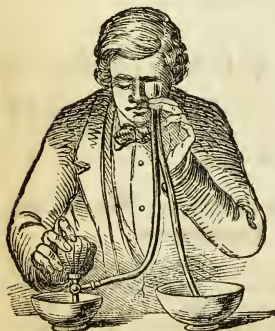
“‘Newbery's James' Powder' should always be used.”—*Dr. Graham's* “Modern Domestic Medicine,” 5th edition, p. 38.

Messrs. N. call special attention to the distinguishing preference to their Dr. James' Powder in the following paragraph, extracted from “The Lumleian Lectures,” delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, 1858-59, by Dr. Tweedie, Physician to the London Fever Hospital; they hope this will be another proof of the genuineness and usefulness of their preparation.

“If the febrile excitement be such as to require antimonial preparations, a pill containing 2 or 3 grains of James' Powder (prepared by Newbery) should be taken at intervals according to circumstances.”—*The Lancet*, 16th June, 1860, p. 590.

* See Dr. Cheyne, in *The Dublin Hospital Reports*, vol. i., p. 319, who gave this quantity every night for 5 weeks in a severe case.

TO PURCHASERS OF EYE DOUCHES.



MESSRS. SAVORY AND MOORE beg to caution Chymists and the public against purchasing imitations of their Newly Invented EYE DOUCHE, which are represented as Savory and Moore's, and, by means of counterfeited trade marks, descriptive notices, and engravings, are calculated to lead to deception and disappointment. The genuine Eye Douches present the most striking superiority in respect to the Materials and Workmanship, being manufactured with India Rubber, purified and prepared expressly for the purpose; whereas the imitations are made of bad materials, with India Rubber strongly impregnated with sulphur and other substances injurious to the eyes. The Eye Douches of SAVORY AND MOORE's manufacture bear their names, and are the only ones of the new design approved and recommended by the Medical Profession. Vide the “*Lancet*,” March 31, 1860, and “*Medical Times*” of April 14, 1860.

143, New Bond Street; also of all Chymists of standing and respectability in London and the provinces.

NEEDHAM'S
CELEBRATED POLISHING PASTE
 ESTABLISHED 1824
 ESTABLISHED 1824
 MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
JOSEPH PICKERING
 MOWBRAY STREET SHEFFIELD

For cleaning and giving a fine polish to all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin, German Silver, and Britannia Metal Articles, Harness Ornaments, Windows, &c., &c.

Retailed in Pots at 6d. and 1s., and in Tin Boxes at 2d. each.

N.B.—As there are many imitations of NEEDHAM'S POLISHING PASTE, see that the Signature is on the Label on the top of the Pot, without which none is genuine.

Joseph Pickering



PICKERING'S

CELEBRATED

FURNITURE POLISH,

For cleaning all kinds of Cabinet and French Polished Furniture, Papier Mâché, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Japanned and Varnished Goods, &c., &c.

Retailed in Bottles at 4d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 9d. each.

PICKERING'S

CELEBRATED PLATE POWDER,

(Warranted not to contain Mereury, or any other injurious ingredients). For cleaning and polishing all kinds of Gold and Silver Plate, Electro-Plated Articles, Jewellery, &c., &c.

In Turned Wood Boxes at 6d. and 1s. each.

Sold Wholesale by the principal Sheffield and Birmingham Merchants, and the following Warehousemen in London:—

Messrs. MORGAN BROTHERS, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, E.C.; Messrs. W. J. DAVIES & SONS, New Weston Street, S.E.; Messrs. CROWDEN & GARROD, Falcon Square, E.C.; Messrs. ACTON & BORMAN, 72, Shoe Lane, E.C.; Messrs. G. B. KENT & Co., 11, Great Marlborough Street, W.; Messrs. JOHN OAKBY & SON, 172, Blackfriars Road, S.; Messrs. JOHN J. JACKSON & Co., 1, Cross Street, Finsbury, E.C., and 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool.

MATHER'S INFANT'S FEEDING BOTTLE.

No. 1, 2s.; 16s. per dozen.

No. 2, 1s.; 8s. per dozen.



ECONOMY
AND
UTILITY COMBINED.



MATHER'S INFANT'S FEEDING BOTTLE, besides being the cheapest ever introduced, is universally admitted to be the most simple, cleanly, and durable.

It has been the desire of the proprietor of this beautiful little invention to place within the reach of the poorest an apparatus, by which artificial food can be administered to an infant with comfort to itself and its nurse also. It may justly be denominated the *ne plus ultra* of Feeding Bottles, as setting aside its cheapness, it has advantages over all inventions of this kind hitherto introduced to the public; among these the inventor would mention:—1st, the tube within the Bottle being moveable its extremity is always immersed in the food in whatever position the bottle is held as long as a drop remains; 2nd, the shape of the Bottle, which will stand on a table readily; and, 3rd, the extreme softness and pliability of the newly-invented Teat, which has been manufactured expressly for the inventor, of the finest and purest India-Rubber, and is free from the disagreeable taste and smell to which many infants have so strong a dislike; 4th, its simplicity of construction, which admits of each part being cleaned with great facility, and its component parts (if broken or injured,) very readily renewed.

It is sold in two forms, No. 1 and 2, and although the simpler (No. 2,) is superior to any thing yet invented for this purpose, No. 1, having an elastic tube attached to the teat, will be found to possess advantages over the less expensive kind in not requiring to be held; it may be laid by the side of the child in its bed, or in any other position.

The Inventor particularly submits it for the approval and recommendation of the members of the Medical Profession, Governors and Managers of Hospitals, and Asylums for Infant Children, Union Workhouses, &c., feeling assured that if generally adopted in those institutions, the fearful mortality of children, when artificial feeding is resorted to, will be materially lessened; that adopted by all mothers, especially those in large Towns, it will prove a source of health and vigour to their children, and that acidity, flatulency, diarrhœa, and atrophy, will hereafter become rare diseases among infant children.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE INVENTOR,

WILLIAM MATHER,

130, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

109, CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER,

AND SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

A. & F. PEAR'S,

INVENTORS OF THE GENUINE

TRANSPARENT SOAP,
PERFUMERS AND SOAP REFINERS.

FOR WASHING.

Square Cakes, 3 Sizes.
Oval Tablets, ditto
And Balls.

FOR SHAVING.

Round Cakes, 3 Sizes.
And Shaving Sticks, ditto.

ALSO FOR WASHING.

SQUARE CAKES AND OVAL TABLETS,
PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Manufactory,

91, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY,

THREE DOORS WEST OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON.

PEAR'S'S SHAVING STICK produces, with hot or cold water, an instantaneous, unctuous and consistent lather, softens the beard and renders the process of shaving more rapid, easy, and cleanly than the old mode of using the brush and dish. Prices of Shaving Sticks in cases 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, and upwards.

PEAR'S'S TRANSPARENT SOAP surpasses all others for Toilet purposes, imparting a most agreeable odour and softness to the skin.

This Soap will be found especially adapted for gentlemen travelling, as it will produce a good lather in the hardest water, and is more durable than any other.

Prices, in tablets, 1s. each and upwards; made also in cakes suitable for the shaving dish from 1s. each.

To avoid counterfeits, observe that the Genuine Transparent Soap can be procured at the inventor's Manufactory, as above.

SOLD BY

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street.

R. LOW & SON, 330, Strand.

W. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard.

R. HENDRIE, 12, Tichborn Street, Haymarket.

J. SANGER, 153, Oxford Street.

Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon Street.

Messrs. PROUT & HARSANT, 229, Strand.

Messrs. SUTTON & Co., Bow Church Yard.

And most respectable Chemists and Perfumers in Town and Country.

THE LARGEST PERFUMERY FACTORS IN THE WORLD.

GOLD MEDAL.

LONDON,
1854.

A LA CORBEILLE FLEURIE.



GOLD MEDAL.

PARIS,
1855.

PATRONIZED BY ALL THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

ED. PINAUD & MEYER,
298, RUE SAINT MARTIN, PARIS.

WHOLESALE DEPOT AND FOR EXPORT,
LUSCHER, KENNETT, & CO.,
27, CANNON STREET, WEST, LONDON, E.C.

PRICE LIST.

ED. PINAUD'S Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

The yearly statement of the Customs of Paris show that ED. PINAUD & MEYER alone export nearly as much Perfumes as all the other Manufacturers, which is the best proof of the superiority of their articles.

EXTRACTS.

Aubépine	Héliotrope	Mousseline	Rose
Ambroisie	Hyacinth	Muguet	Roses de Turquie
Ambregris	Jasmin	Musc Ambré	Rose, Thé
Bergamotte	Jonquil	Musc Tonquin	Rose Geranium
Caprifolium	Lilas	Oeillet	Tubereuse
Carnation	Magnolia	Patchouly	Vanille
Cassia	Maréchale	Pois de Senteur	Verbena
Clématite	Miel d'Angleterre	Portugal	Violette de Parme
Eglantine	Mignonette	Réséda	Violette [Violet]
Geranium	Millefleurs	Rondeletia	Violette des Bois (Wood)

BOUQUETS.

Caroline	Ess Bouquet	Horse Guards	Opera
Chantilly	Fleurs des Alpes	Impératrice	Pré Catalan
Delice des Boudoirs	Fleurs d'Italie	Jockey Club	Prince Imperial
De Brighton	Fleurs de Mai	Kiss-me-Quick	Piccolomini
Duc de Malakoff	Fleurs des Indes	Louise and Marie	Queen Victoria
Elysée	Fleurs de Chine	Magenta	Solferino
Empereur	Frangipane	Nobility	West End

	Per Doz.	
Half-ounce Bottles ...	9/	Sold in bulk, in bottles of
One-ounce ditto	16/	½ lb., ¼ lb., and 1 lb., or in
Two-ounce ditto	28/	Tins from 1 gallon upwards,
Four-ounce ditto	51/	at 12/ per lb. net all round.

NOTICE.

Attention is requested to the annexed REDUCED PRICES.

ED. PINAUD'S FAVOURITE TOILET SOAPS.

Ed. P. & M. can boast of being the Proprietors of the Largest Perfumery and Fancy Soap Manufactory in the World. It is considered one of the curiosities of Paris, and visited as such by strangers from all countries. Tickets must be previously obtained at 298, Rue Saint Martin, Paris.



Ed. PINAUD'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Extra forte	22/	In wicker bottles,	
Des Princes	40/	30/, 54/, and 96/	

Ed. PINAUD'S LAVENDER WATER.

Ambré, Blanche, Royale, Extra forte, &c.	
18/ 24/ 36/ 48/ & 54/ per doz.	

Ed. PINAUD'S TOILET VINEGAR.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Aromatic Vinegar 18/		Oriental Vinegar 18/	

Ed. Pinaud's Renowned Hair Washes.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Eau Athénienne.. 18/		Eau Végétale des	
		Roses..... 26/	

BRILLANTINE.

A new Composition to give a lustre to the beard or Hair without greasing, 15/, 18/, and 20/ per dozen.

POMADE HONGROISE.

White, Blond, Chatin, Brown, or Black, at 12/ per dozen.

Ed. Pinaud's Preparations for the Hair.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Chilocomes... 3/6 6/ 12/		Pomade Violette	
Pomade Chinoise, ...		de Parme 18/	
18/ 24/		Crème Nutritive.. 18/	
Hairs' Grease..... 18/		Pomade Duchesse 30/	
Pomades in bulk at 10/ per lb. all round.			

Ed. Pinaud's Highly Perfumed Hair Oils.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Round bottles..... 3/		Round bottles 9/	
ditto 6/		Ditto 12/	
Fancy ditto..... 6/		Ditto 24/	
Perfumed Oils, in bulk, at 10/ per lb. all round.			

Ed. Pinaud's Hard Pomades or Cosmetiques.

Pink, White, Blond, Chatin, Brown, or Black.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Small size..... 3/ 6/ 12/		Cire à Moustache.. 3/	
Round ditto, 9/ 12/ 24/		Compt. Algerienne 18/	

BANDOLINE.

Pink or White, at 3/ and 6/ per dozen.

UNCOVERED FANCY SOAPS.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Half Monsters..... 3/		Monster..... 6/	
Family Soap, pink		Amande, bise-	
or white 3/		amère 4/	
Guimauve Mous-		Fleurs d'Amandier 4/6	
seux 3/		Washballs 6/	
Guimauve, véritable 4/		Transparent Balls 18/	
		Sand Soap, oval... 3/	

COVERED FANCY SOAPS.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Amande 6/		Aux Lichen 12/	
Rose Végétale... 6/		Des Demoiselles... 12/	
Millefleurs 6/		Impératrice..... 15/	
Amande 6/		Violette de Parme 15/	
Rose Royale 6/		Suc de Laitus..... 15/	
Medicale 9/		Rose de Turquie... 18/	
Assorted Perfumes 12/		Bouton de Rosc ... 24/	

SHAVING CREAM.

	Per doz.		Per lb.
IN PORCELAIN POTS.		IN BULK.	
Crème d'Amande 12/		Crème d'Amande.. 3/	
Crème Suc de		Crème Ambrosiale 3/6	
Laitus..... 15/		Naples Soap 4/	
Crème Ambrosiale 18/			

Ed. Pinaud's Preparations for the Skin.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Cold Cream 12/		Rice Powder, in	
Strawberry ditto 24/		boxes 18/	
Milk of Roses ... 15/		Strawberry ditto, 18/	
Blanc de Lys 15/		Ditto " 36/	
Amandine..... 18/		Poudre Violette de	
Violet Powder,		Parme, in boxes 24/	
packets 6/		Vinaigre de Rouge 3/	
Rice Powder... .. 9/		Ditto 6/	
Strawberry ditto, 12/		Ditto 9/	
Poudre Violette de		Ditto 12/	
Parme...in boxes 18/		Depilatory Paste... 21/	
Fards, Rouge or Blanc, 6/ 12/ 24/ 48/ 72/ & doz.			

Ed. Pinaud's Preparations for the Teeth.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Powder, in boxes. 6/		Elixir Dentifrice	
Ditto 9/		Hygienic..... 21/	
Ditto, Balsamique 9/		Eau de Botot 21/	
Charcoal 6/ & 9/		Opiat 6/ 9/ & 12/	
In porcelain box.. 12/		Elixir Odontalgic 18/	

MISCELLANIES.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Paper Sachets,		Pastilles..... 6/ and 12/	
3/, 6/, 9/, 12/, and 24/		Lip-salves.. 6/ and 12/	
Glove Sachets..... 30/		Fumigating Paper. 12/	
Satin ditto, 30/ and 60/		Vetivert..... 3/	
Sachet baskets 12/		Perfumed Almanack 4/	

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.



C O N D Y'S

PATENT CONCENTRATED

PURE MALT VINEGAR.

Guaranteed to be free from Sulphuric and every other Mineral Acid.

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

The bulk of Vinegar in its ordinary state is simply water, the concentrated Vinegar contained in it forming but a small proportion.

On this quantity of Water, the expenses of Casks, Carriage, and Storeage form a large per centage to the buyer of Vinegar in the United Kingdom; and to those who ship Vinegar abroad or to Colonies, the expenses before-named, if saved, would form an enormous profit.

The article now offered, which is a pure Vinegar, containing no Sulphuric or Mineral Acid, or any other impurity, affords an opportunity of acquiring this profit to those desirous of so doing, and though free from those Acids, will for any length of time and in any climate retain its purity of flavour and freedom from liability to become mothery, to be infested with worms or flies, or to undergo putrefactive fermentation—to all which disagreeable changes ordinary Vinegar is subject.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

To one pint or one gallon, add five pints or five gallons of Water, and you will produce six pints or six gallons of the strongest Vinegar usually sold, and called No. 22.

In Wine Quarts, 3/6; Pints, 2/; Half Pints, 1/.

A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO THE TRADE.

CONDY'S SUPERIOR MALT VINEGARS.

	Pipes.			Hhd.			$\frac{1}{2}$ -Hhd.				
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
No. 16 Malt Vinegar.....	5	0	0	..	2	10	0	..	1	5	0
18 ".....	7	10	0	..	3	15	0	..	1	17	6
20 ".....	8	15	0	..	4	7	6	..	2	3	9
22 ".....	10	0	0	..	5	0	0	..	2	10	0
24 ".....	11	5	0	..	5	12	6	..	2	16	3
Distilled Vinegar.....	11	5	0	..	5	12	6	..	2	16	3
White Wine Vinegar.....	12	10	0	..	6	5	0	..	3	2	6

Six Gallons or upwards of No. 24 Vinegar, or of Distilled Vinegar, sent to all parts of the Kingdom, carriage paid, at 16/, as sample, to be supplied to consumers at 21/.

Copies of Reports by DR. LETHEBY, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical College of the London Hospital, and Chemical Referee to the Corporation of London; by DR. HASSALL, M.D., Chief Analyst of the Lancet Analytical Commission; and by DR. URE, M.D., F.R.S., forwarded by post on application.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

HERRINGS' PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES AND COMBS.

These articles have long commanded extensive sale, both in the home and foreign market. They possess the great advantage of requiring no wetting, or preparation of any kind, and are always ready for use. The Electro-Galvanic Brushes were formerly made and sold by Mr. Herring, but the wetting with acid, required by the battery, and the many inconveniences inseparable from a galvanic apparatus, were fatal obstacles to their use.

His (Metallic) Preventive Brushes, for preventing Grey Hair and Baldness, and his Patent Metallic Teazle Brushes, for Cloth, Velvet, Merino, &c., which not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner, are well worthy the attention of the Trade and Shippers.



PRICES:—Magnetic Brushes, Hair	10/ and 15/ each, retail.
" Flesh	10/
" Combs	2/6 to 20/
Preventive Brushes, (not Magnetic)	4/, 5/, and 6/
Teazle Brushes	Cloth 5/, Velvet 2/6

Handsome Show Cards, in Gilt Frames, F. M. H.'s Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy, with Hints on the Hair, its Care and Culture," Hand-bills, &c., are sent to customers. The Testimonials in Mr. H.'s possession leave no doubt of the efficacy of his Magnetic Brushes and Combs.

GREAT SAVING

IN THE PURCHASE OF

NEW MEDICAL GLASS BOTTLES AND PHIALS,
AT THE NORTH LONDON GLASS BOTTLE WORKS.

ISAACS & SON.

PROPRIETORS.

London Warehouses—24 and 25, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.

LIST OF PRICES.

NEW GLASS BOTTLES (Clear Blue Tint), any Shape, Plain or Graduated.			
3 and 4	6 and 8	10 and 12	16 ounces.
7/6	8/	13/	15/ per gross.

FLINT GLASS, of a very Superior Quality, with Lip, any Shape, Plain or Graduated.			
3 and 4	6 and 8	10 and 12	16 ounces.
9/6	10/6	15/	18/ per gross.

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, of a very Superior Quality.					
$\frac{1}{2}$ and under.	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4 ounces.
4/6	5/6	6/	7/	8/6	10/6 per gross.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

Immediate attention to Country Orders. Packages Free. Remittance on receipt of Goods delivered Free within seven miles. Post Office Orders made payable to ISAACS & SON, at Tottenham Court Road. Cheques crossed "Unity Bank, Western Branch."

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 70 YEARS.

NO. 1, 2, 3, is J. ALDERMAN'S PATENT GRADUATING ELASTIC COUCH, shown in different positions: it is fitted with two, three, or four distinct graduating actions, by which an Invalid can be graduated to any position, without being touched by the nurse, and free from all pressure, so that a patient cannot possibly become bed-sore by long confinement.

No. 5, 6, is J. A.'s **PATENT GRADUATING, ELASTIC, SELF-ADJUSTING CHAIR**, which like the couch, is made to follow nature in every respect—the back, the arms, the seat, and leg rest being made to work altogether, so that not a muscle of the patient need be disturbed. The arms are also made to put on and off, so that the patient can get on and off from either side while the leg-rest is up.

No. 6 is J. A.'s **IMPROVED EXERCISING HORSE**.

No. 7, is J. A.'s **IMPROVED SELF-PROPELLING CHAIR**, which renders an Invalid perfectly independent, being able to run from room to room without any assistance.

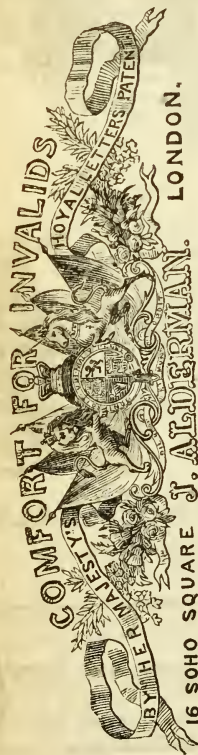
No. 8, 8, 8, is J. A.'s **PATENT PORTABLE EQUILIBRIUM CARRYING CHAIR**, which enables an Invalid to be carried up and down stairs with perfect ease and safety. The chair always adjusting itself, enables the two persons who carry to walk up and down stairs in the usual way, quite erect, with their arms straight down, which avoids any strains upon their muscles. It is also an easy chair for the room when the handles are off.

No. 9 is J. A.'s **IMPROVED FOUR-WHEEL ALBERT CHAIR**, fitted for hand or pony; the body being mounted upon C and under springs behind, and elliptic springs in front, which make it a most elegant and easy carriage.

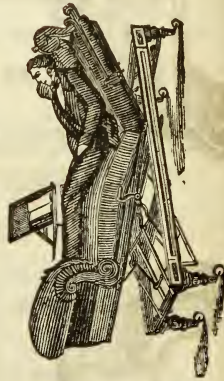
No. 10 is J. A.'s **IMPROVED FOUR-WHEEL BRIGHTON CHAIR**, mounted upon C and under springs both back and front, and has his new wrought-iron perches or cranes, instead of the old-fashioned wood perches. This is the most elegant and easy carriage in use.

No. 11, 11, is J. A.'s **IMPROVED THREE-WHEEL ALBERT CHAIR**, with and without a head, which is as elegant and easy as can be made with three wheels.

No. 12 is J. A.'s **IMPROVED THREE-WHEEL GARDEN or BATH CHAIR**, fitted with or without a head, and of the cheapest construction.



No. 4, 4, is J. A.'s **IMPROVED SPINAL or GENERAL INVALID COUCH and CARRIAGE**. The couch can be adjusted to any position, and has a shifting stand on easy castors for the room; so that the patient can be lifted with the couch from the stand to the carriage without being touched, so as to go out for an airing when required.







ELECTRO-GALVANIC HAIR AND FLESH BRUSHES.



These Brushes are a simple application of Galvanic Electricity to the skin in a pleasing and refreshing manner, giving great relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, and Neuralgic pains in the Head, and preventing the Hair becoming grey.

These Brushes are made on a totally different plan to any other before the public, and under a different Patent to any yet obtained. The action is simple and effect certain, the battery being placed in the handle and connected by plates and wires to the pins, which are inserted in India rubber, giving them the same action as the ordinary Bristle Brush. They are quite clean in use, requiring no particular attention, except merely damping the battery.

71. In Satin and Rosewood, polished	per dozen	96/
72. Ditto ditto Pill Volta Battery.....	„	126/
75. Flesh Brush, Pill Volta Battery	„	96/

These Flesh Brushes can be had to fix to the Magneto-Electric Machine, so as to be used on any part of the body, giving any amount of power.

THE PATENT METALLIC HAIR, CLOTHES, AND HORSE BRUSHES.

The superiority of these Brushes are their thorough cleaning powers; they do not become soft in using, being made with metallic pins inserted in a bed of India rubber. They are beautifully pliable, and can be used in every way as the ordinary Hair Brushes, always retaining their stiffness.

45. Skittle pattern	¹ 30/	² 36/
46. Oval ditto, super	36/	...
47. Coburg ditto	30/	...
49. Truefit, or Oval.....	36/	42/
99. Metallic Flesh Brush, in box	34/	...

The **CLOTH** removes dust and splashes with half the usual trouble, without injuring the nap of the finest cloth.

73. Roach Mahogany	¹ 30/	² 36/
48. Handled ditto	42/	48/

The **HORSE BRUSH** needs only to be used to show its superior cleansing properties, doing away with both dandy and curry-comb.

74. Full sized French polished mahogany	48/
---	-----

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

MORGAN BROTHERS, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SHERWOODS

GIVE A LARGE LIGHT—BURN TWELVE HOURS.

ARE RECOMMENDED FOR USE

As Night Lights. For Nursery Lamps.

As Passage Lamps.

**For Heating Coffee Urns, Hot Water Dishes,
Waltonian Cases, &c., &c., &c.**

Wholesale 15/ per doz. Boxes.

GLYCERINE SOAP.

Natural Colour, Unscented, contains Price's Glycerine stirred in after the Soap is made Recommended as good for the Skin, and most agreeable in use both in hot and cold weather.

Sold in Packets. Wholesale 9/3 per doz.

PRICE'S

NON-GUTTERING BED-ROOM CANDLES.

In Boxes. Wholesale 10/6 and 32/ per doz.

CANDLESTICKS

For them, 9/6 and 22/ per doz.

BED BUGS and PLANT BLIGHTS.

GISHURST COMPOUND.

Patented for killing and keeping away these and other pests, with Testimonials from well-known authorities, and directions for use.

Sold in Boxes, 8/, 24/, and 96/ per doz.

DISCOUNTS ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Price's Patent Candle Company, Limited.

CERTAIN DEATH TO INSECTS.

THE LARGE DEMAND FOR HARPER TWELVETREES' CHEMICAL

Poison Paper for the Destruction of Flies

Has gained for this article an unsurpassed reputation in the home and export markets. It is quite harmless to animal life, but is unequalled for its efficacy in the extermination of

Flies, Wasps, Gnats, Musquitoes, Moths, Emmets, and other Troublesome Insects.

SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Manufactured by HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Three Mill Lane, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold in Halfpenny and Penny Sheets. Wholesale by MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane.

NO MORE SLEEPLESS NIGHTS!

Harper Twelvetrees' Bug Destroyer

Exterminates those tormenting Pests by Millions, and utterly destroys the element in which they breed. It has made thousands of unendurable Bed-rooms habitable, and thousands of useless Bedsteads serviceable! After a single dressing, no Insect can possibly exist;—they disappear like magic, and their re-appearance is prevented wherever this wonderful, certain, and speedy remedy is used.

Try One Single Bottle! and you will certainly REMOVE THE PLAGUE!!!

Sold in Bottles at 6d. and 1s. each, by Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen, everywhere. Also in Packets at 3d., 6d., and 1s.

Harper Twelvetrees' Poisoned Wheat

KILLS MICE AND SPARROWS ON THE SPOT.

As there is no risk or danger to human life, nor to Cats or Dogs, it is invaluable to HOUSE-KEEPERS for Poisoning *Mice*! A Penny Packet will Kill Hundreds of Mice and Sparrows! FARMERS and GARDENERS may entirely protect their crops by scattering this Poisoned Wheat over their seed-beds. Sold in Packets at 1d., 2d., and Canisters at 6d. and 1s. Beware of dangerous imitations!

Harper Twelvetrees' Mice and Rat Killer

Is the most "enticing dainty" ever prepared for Vermin!! Mice cannot resist it! They will come from their holes, and follow it anywhere; eat it greedily, and DIE on the spot! You may clear them away by the score every night and morning. A Sixpenny Packet will kill 100 Mice and 60 Rats. Sold in Packets at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each, by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors everywhere.

Harper Twelvetrees' Beetle Poison

Destroys also Cockroaches, Crickets, Cocks, and other Troublesome Insects.

Sold in Packets at 1d. and 2d., and Canisters at 6d. and 1s. each.

Patentee—HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow.

Wholesale Agents—Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

A WEEK'S WASHING IN THREE HOURS!

The greatest blessing to Housekeepers, is

HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER,

For cheap, easy, and expeditious Washing without rubbing. It supersedes Soap and Soda, and contains neither Lime, Potash, Ammonia, nor any injurious ingredient whatever. It saves at least 50 per cent. in its use, besides all the wear and tear from the usual method of hand-rubbing and brushing, and is less injurious to the fabric than the best Soap. You may use it for washing anything and everything. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten-pennyworth of Soap. The effect is really wonderful!!!

This wonderful article is now regularly used at several of the London and Provincial Public Institutions, Union Houses, Asylums, and Prisons, and has attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled. Several thousand Heads of Families have testified that the Saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap, with Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, renders it very far superior to any other article ever introduced for Washing. All that is necessary is to boil the Clothes twenty minutes, and hang them up to dry. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes.

Mrs. E. Hubbard, late Matron of the Clergy Daughters' Schools, Casterton, says,—

"Every Week we have Washed nearly Five Hundred Garments, with Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, and have saved 18 lbs. of Soap out of 36 lbs. Its use is also attended with a considerable saving of Time and Labour, and it very far surpasses anything we have ever used for quickness, colour, labour, and economy."

Patentee—HARPER TWELVETREES,

"THE WORKS," BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers, in Penny Packets, and 6d. and 1s. Canisters.

Wholesale Manufacturer and Exporter of Egg and Butter Powders, Metallic Writing Inks, Furniture Cream, Ultramarine Washing Blue, Effervescing Summer Beverages, Silver Lead for Stoves, Polishing Powder, Virginian Gum, &c. A complete Trade List, with Prices, will be forwarded on application to "The Works," Bromley, Middlesex.

HARPER TWELVETREES' "EXCELSIOR" BLACKING.

This unrivalled Blacking enjoys a renowned celebrity, based upon its extreme softness, durability and brilliancy, and for its close assimilation to the original tanning properties introduced in the manufacture of Leather.

Patentee—HARPER TWELVETREES,

"THE WORKS," BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

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CHEAP AND WHOLESOME BREAD & PUDDINGS AT HALF-PRICE!

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BAKING AND PASTRY POWDER

Is made of the strongest and purest chemically tested materials, and its unrivalled excellence and superiority in producing Wholesome and Digestible Bread, without Yeast, has secured for it a wide-spread reputation.

For Pastry, Plum Cakes, and Pie Crusts, the lightness, delicacy, and sweetness are surprising, and for Nice Biscuits, Tea-Cakes, or Buns, there is no article to equal it. It should be found in the Culinary Department of every house in the Kingdom. A clear saving is effected of Two Pounds of Flour in every Stone, and a Penny Packet is equal to Nine Eggs.

Sold in Packets at 1d. and 2d.; and in Canisters at 6d. and 1s. by Grocers, Druggists, and Corn Chandlers.

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"THE WORKS," BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND PERSONS WITH IMPAIRED DIGESTION.

"I have carefully examined, and repeatedly prescribed 'Hards' Farinaceous Food' (see Pereira's Treatise on Food and Diet, pages 309 and 473, &c.) which is prepared from the most nutritious of the Cereal grains. It combines both nitrogenized and non-nitrogenized alimentary principles, and forms a very valuable Food for Children and Invalids.

"JONN. PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.

"Assistant Physician to the London Hospital.

"47, Finsbury Square, July 1, 1843."

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Manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

As a Caution against spurious imitations, it is necessary to observe all genuine Packets and Cases are signed "JAS. HARDS."

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The Hairs of which cannot come out. Manufactured on an entirely new principle. Diagrams and full particulars for One Stamp.

**JOHN W. HOPKINS, Sole Manufacturer,
51, EXMOUTH STREET, CLERKENWELL,**

Manufacturer of every other description of Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes.

1 gross best 1/ Tooth Brushes, Stamped with Name and Address, for £3. 3/ Cash nett.

Capital 6d. Tooth, 3s. per dozen. The very best 1s. Tooth, 5s. ditto. Large polished oak Nail, 4s. ditto. Bone Nail Brushes, best quality, from 2s. 6d. to 24s. ditto. Shaving, Hair, and other Brushes in great variety. Combs of every description. Terms—5 per Cent. off Cash.

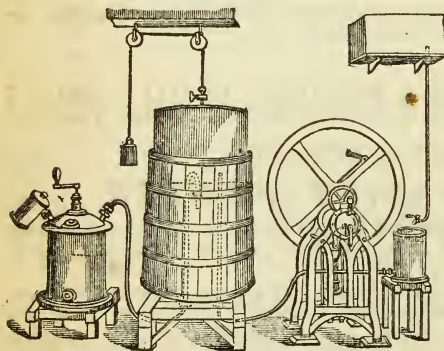
Agents for the Registered Tooth Brush:—MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane; JACKSON, Cross Street, Finsbury; JACKSON, Plymouth; JACKSON, Dublin; and through any Wholesale Druggist or Perfumer.

SODA WATER MACHINES.

S. BARNETT,

(ABOVE 20 YEARS FOREMAN TO MESSRS. TYLOR,)

23, FORSTON STREET, HOXTON, LONDON,



From Thirty years' manual practice in the above branch, and having constructed most of the Machines now at work in various parts of the world, is enabled to offer more complete and durable machinery than any other maker; and by confining his manufactory to only two branches, namely, SODA WATER MACHINES and Diving Apparatus, and his whole attention being given to these branches, it must be obvious that every part is well studied, so that any derangement of parts can hardly occur. All the Machines made by S. BARNETT are constructed under his own superintendence, and proved to a pressure of 400 lbs. to the inch, though they do not require to work at more than 200 lbs., that being as much as the bottles will bear

with safety. S. B. being well aware of all the requirements of persons using machinery where mechanical assistance cannot be obtained, has paid full attention to this point, as the great number of testimonials in his possession will prove. He has also lately introduced larger condensers and more powerful frames than those previously in use, while his prices have not been increased.

The Illustrated and Descriptive Priced Catalogue forwarded on application.

A liberal Trade Allowance for Exportation.

LAMP COTTONS.

1. Single Tape $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{5}{8}$ in. 3/9; $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 5/; 1 in. 6/ per gross yards.
2. Double " $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{5}{8}$ in. 6/; $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 7/3 " "

MODERATOR.

	Size....	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16 line
		$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{15}{16}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{2}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
3. Best		1/9	1/9	1/9	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6 per gross
5. Solar, any size up to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch												2/3
6. Ditto, extra stout												3/9 "
7. Patent or Sperm ditto												1/6 "
8. Turkey Brown ditto												1/9 "
9. Liverpool ditto												4/6 "
10. Camphine ditto												4/6 "

We do not break "grosses" of the above.

11. Singeing, per piece of 12 yards 3 in. 4/; 4 in. 5/; 5 in. 6/

PARAFFIN.

13. Single, per dozen yards		$\frac{3}{8}$ 1/1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1/2	$\frac{5}{8}$ 1/3	$\frac{3}{4}$ 1/5	$\frac{7}{8}$ 1/6	1 1/7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
" per gross "		12/	13/	14/	15/	16/	17/	
14. Double, per dozen yards		11/	1/	1/2	1/3	1/6	1/7	1/9
" per gross "		10/	11/	12/	13/	16/	17/	19/
The single is closer wove and heavier than the double.								
12. Best Ball Cotton, per lb.								1/2
Ditto, in bales of 36 lbs., per lb.								1/1
Ditto ditto 144 lbs., per lb.								1/

NIGHT LIGHTS (in Boxes.)

1. Morgans' Wax Dipped, a very superior article to any in the market, and giving a better light than Albert or Child's Lights, at about one-half the cost:—

	Doz.	Gross.
3 Months	1/8	18/
6 Months	3/4	36/
12 Months	6/8	72/
2. German Wood—		
3 Months	1/11	10/
6 Months	1/10	20/
12 Months	3/8	40/
10. Morgans' Rogers', with Wicks and Floats for 100 nights	3/3	36/
11. Ditto, ditto, for 200 "	6/6	72/
12. Wicks only for 100 nights	1/10	20/
13. Ditto 200 "	3/4	37/
14. Plated Floats, only, small size	1/10	20/
15. Ditto large size	3/4	37/

TAPERS, &c.

	Doz.	Gross.
1. Morgans', for lighting gas, candles, &c., in neat boxes	3/9	40/
2. Ditto ditto	7/	75/
3. Morgans' extra large for lighting gas in churches, shops, &c.	1/8	7/
These Tapers are 24 inches long.		
4. Patent Tubes for holding the above	8/	

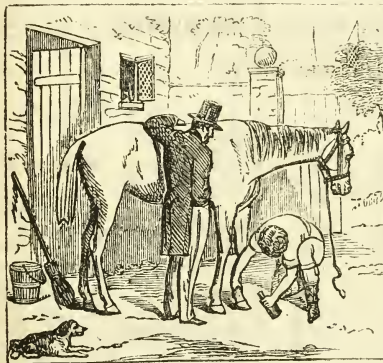
We do not supply Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, or Oil.

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE,

Is a certain cure for Green Wounds, Sprung Sinews, Sore Shoulders, Wind Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throats, Pinched Withers, Chapped Heels, and Lameness, or Weakness in the Legs of all kinds of Cattle, Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, Fly Galls, Cuts, Wounds. A few applications will effect a perfect Cure.



THE LAME HUNTER.



THE ROYAL HUNTER CURED.

SEE COPY OF TESTIMONIALS.

The Royal Testimonial from C. Bryant, Esq., Manager of the Royal Stud, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor; and other Testimonials from the most eminent Horse Proprietors in England. From the Royal Hunt; T. Robinson, the owner of "Promised Land;" T. Younghusband and Son, the Great London Carriers; J. Hobbs, the Large Sheep Dealer; J. Edmonds, Wombwell's Menagerie; Carver and Company, the Large Carriers, of Piccadilly, Manchester; and others.

In Bottles, 10-ozs., 2s.; and 12-ozs., 2s. 6d. each.

A Handsome Glass Frame, with Royal Hunters on Sent, with the first Dozen.

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SLOUGH, NEAR WINDSOR.

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ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.

If you suffer with RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LUMBAGO, SPRAIN, or BRUISE, TOOTHACHE, CHAPS, CHILBLAINS, or WEAKNESS OF THE LIMBS, it is your own fault. A few outward applications with ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION is a Certain Cure.

To be had of any Chemist for 1s. 1½d. a Bottle, or at 150, Oxford Street, and 4, Cheapside, Corner of St. Paul's. Testimonials of its merits have been received from the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and thousands of the middle and working Classes.

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LINDSEY'S PATENT TRUSS,

WITHOUT ANY STEEL SPRING WHATEVER,

SUITABLE ALIKE FOR RIGHT, OR LEFT, AND DOUBLE HERNIA.

"*Lindsey's Patent Truss*."—This Truss consists of a plate of a peculiarly convenient form, and a belt without *steel spring*, and will be found to be the best form of support in ordinary cases of Rupture hitherto known, giving, as it does, an uniform and effectual pressure without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is also a simple and effective *preventive* of hernia.

"*Lindsey's Patent Truss*" is recommended as possessing the following advantages: 1st. Facility of application. 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate. 3rd. May be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day. 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

TESTIMONIALS.

Bernondsey, 3rd May, 1860.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in giving my testimony to the superiority of your New Patent Truss over others. The one I had of you has afforded me much more ease and satisfaction than any I had previously employed, and you may use my testimony to that effect in any way you please,

Yours, JAMES CROFT.

St. Paul's Churchyard.

SIR,—I consider it due to you to say that the Patent Truss you made for me, and of which I believe you are the Patentee, has been in my case perfectly successful, and given me all the relief and support I required, and which six years' previous trial of various other kinds completely failed to do. I shall unhesitatingly recommend it to all similarly affected, as it is certainly the best I ever had.

Yours, ALFRED JAMES BROWN.

City, March 5, 1860.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. LINDSEY'S New Patent Elastic Truss, and have found great ease and benefit from it, and should recommend it to all persons requiring a Truss, as it suits for either double or single rupture.

F. PERRY, Whitesmith.

A FULL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR MAY BE HAD BY POST,

And the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer and Patentee,

MARK JOHN LINDSEY, 37, Ludgate Street, London, E.C.

Or of S. Maw & Son, London; J. & W. Wood, Manchester; J. Wood, York; Faunire & Co. Dublin; & J. J. Jackson & Co. London & Liverpool.

Lambeth.

DEAR SIR,—Will you please let me have another of your New Trusses, same as I had of you about nine months since, which, I am glad to inform you, still answers admirably; indeed my rupture (though it was a bad one) is very much better, and scarcely now ever troubles me or comes down, which I attribute to your Truss. Yours respectfully, GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

Extract from a Letter.

"I think yours is a beautiful invention, and one far superior to the other Trusses without steel springs, I shall recommend it whenever I get an opportunity."

Another Extract.

"Now, about my own case, you know how every Truss I tried utterly failed to keep up my hernia, and the state I had been in from excoriation, now, since I walked off from your house with 'Lindsey's Truss,' I have, I may say, been almost cured, my hernia now never comes down, and I have tried it well, doing all my country work on horseback this past winter, hunted, skated, &c., and never once had my hernia protrude, which it continually did with every other kind of Truss."

ESTABLISHED, A.D. 1829.

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Sons and Successors to JOHN FREEMAN,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
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"Original" Fluid Vegetable Annatto, for colouring Milk, Cream, Butter, and Cheese.
 Wholesale Prices, 48/, 27/, 16/, 9/, and 4/6 per dozen.

Sweet Essence of Senna. Wholesale Prices, 192/, 108/, 42/, 24/, and 10/6 per dozen.

Bathing Spirits. Wholesale Price, 9/ per dozen.

Acidulated Essence of Tolu. Wholesale Prices, 108/, 42/, 27/, and 10/6 per dozen.

Aromatic Acetic Hair Wash. Wholesale Prices, 33/, 16/, and 9/ per dozen.

Obtained through, and sold by all Wholesale Druggists. Discount according to quantity.

LIQUID VEGETABLE ANNATTO STEAM WORKS AND LABORATORY—
COLLINGWOOD STREET, SURREY, S.

COUNTER BILLS! COUNTER BILLS!

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The Council Medal of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the First Class Medal of the Paris Exhibition of 1855, have been awarded to L. OERTLING, for the superior quality of his Balances. They are made of all sizes, from the largest, capable of carrying 1000 ozs. in each pan, to the most delicate Assay Balance. English and French Weights and Measures accurately adjusted. Catalogues forwarded on application.

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BRIET'S CELEBRATED PATENT GAZOGENE,

Or **GENERATED WATERS APPARATUS**, for the immediate production of Soda Water, Ginger Beer, Sparkling Wine, Lemonade, &c. Sole Agents for Great Britain, **MATHIEU & FRIQUET, 5A, LITTLE JAMES STREET, BEDFORD ROW, LONDON, W.C.**

This Agency has been first established by one of the Partners (Mr. F. MATHIEU) who kept it from 1851 to 1854, and is now a Branch of the Patentee's Paris Establishment. It is the only house

Special and able Workmen from the Paris Manufactory are kept on the premises, for the prompt and sound repairing of the Gazogenes, at low charges. No other repairer appointed by the Manufacturers. Price Lists sent on application on receipt of Business Card.



in the United Kingdom supplied by the Patentees, and there is no other having the right to use the name of Agents for them.

MATHIEU AND FRIQUET are manufacturing the *Genuine Lemon Syrup*, made from the actual fruit. When used with the *Generated Water* from the Gazogene, it gives a pure and wholesome sparkling Lemonade of the most exquisite and refined flavour.

POWDERS for GENERATING GAS in the Apparatus.

WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION ONLY.

ENGLISH'S (late Webb's)

CELEBRATED

AMERICAN



FLUID,

For the Cure of the various External Diseases and Complaints of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, &c.,

MANUFACTORY, 27, CASTLE STREET, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE, BOROUGH. (S.E.)

Having stood the test of fifty years, stands unrivalled for its excellence and results in the speedy cure of sore shoulders or backs, cut knees, and green wounds of any description in Horses and Cattle. It subdues inflammation, rapidly heals the parts affected, and wonderfully restores the hair, a necessity for ever keeping it in stables for unforeseen accidents.

N.B.—This preparation is in very great repute with consumers, and found to be most invaluable for Horses' Feet, and is confidently and particularly recommended for seedy Toes; it is no less successfully applied to contracted sinews, strains, hoof-bound or groggy, and the other various external diseases and complaints incident to Horses and Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, &c.; it cannot be too strongly recommended for its beneficial effects, (there being nothing of a deleterious nature in its composition); may be safely and successfully applied under all circumstances; its use affords a speedy relief to the sufferings of that noble animal the Horse, rendering him useful instead of useless from complaint in his feet and legs. It requires but a trial to convince the most incredulous of its decided superiority and efficacy,—want of publicity is the only barrier to its universal use by all proprietors of Horses and Cattle.

Horses' Hoofs and Frogs occasionally dressed with the Fluid makes them grow the same as at grass, prevents their becoming cracked, and dirt does not stick to them as with Oil. When a Horse is first found going off his legs, nothing extant appears so decidedly efficacious as ENGLISH'S AMERICAN FLUID, particularly adapted to Hunters, Race Horses, &c. For Sheep with the Scabb, Maggots, &c., it is truly a most desirable application. Also for its valuable and penetrating oily properties for preserving Leather, the following Certificate might be sufficient guarantee:—

"THIS CERTIFIES, That we have given the AMERICAN FLUID repeated trials, and do announce it to be a most admirable invention for the purpose of softening and preserving Leather.

February 27th, 1812.

LORD SOMERVILLE.

March 13th, 1813.

His Grace the Duke of BEDFORD.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich,

{ VAUGHAN LLOYD, Lieut.-Gen. } *Of the Royal*

August 4th, 1813.

{ JOHN RAMSAY, Major-General }

Artillery.

To Mr. W. WEBB, CASTLE STREET, BOROUGH."

For all sorts of Carriage Harness, this Fluid may be confidently relied on as the greatest preservative and best restorative ever yet discovered. It penetrates the Leather, strengthens the fibres, and renders it otherwise free from the injurious effects of weather.

Leather that has become hard and stiff, it restores to its original state of pliability, rendering it perfectly pliant, impervious to wet, more black and durable, by its occasional use.

Brown Leathers may be also advantageously dressed with the American Fluid, and little or no discolouration takes place, but their original softness and pliability maintained.

Harness and all sorts of Leather for Exportation should previously be dressed with the American Fluid, to prevent the injurious effects of sea air, and in Foreign Climates, is truly, for its purposes, the most desirable article extant.

For Boots and Shoes, occasional light dressings are the most advantageous, it repels the wet, and keeps them pliable as new.

Testimonials to be seen on application to the Proprietors.

Sold by Patent Medicine Houses and Druggists' Sundrymen generally.

For Prices see Index.

TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, & SURGEONS. OBSERVE!

A HANDSOME, RETAIL CHEMIST'S SHOP may be fitted with every requisite for **£70**; a complete Surgery for **£12**; by **HENRY A. MORTON**, the Old-established and Practical Medical and General Shop Fitter, Labeller, Writer and Embosser on Glass, Valuer, &c., 122, EUSTON ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, N.W. Established 1817.

H. A. MORTON being a Practical Labeller, Writer on Glass, &c., can offer gentlemen superior Gold Labelling at 3s. per dozen in town, and 3s. 6d. in the country. Glass Show Tablets and every description of writing and ornamental work equally low.

PLANS, ESTIMATES, AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN SENT TO ANY PART OF THE KINGDOM.

DRUGGISTS' STOCKS AND FIXTURES VALUED.

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HUNTER'S INFALLIBLE VERMIN DESTROYER

Cannot be excelled for Killing RATS, MICE, BEETLES, &c. Thousands of Testimonials might be given as to its efficacy

From Mr. James Froud, Chemist, Dorchester.

"Your Poison succeeds to admiration. It is as effective as an Infernal Machine."

From Mr. G. W. Smith, Chemist, Glasgow.

"I have not kept any other Vermin Killer than yours for the last four years. It is the best I ever sold."

Sold by most Chemists throughout the United Kingdom, in Packets at 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1/ each.

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LONDON:—MORGAN BROTHERS; BARCLAY & SONS; F. NEWBERRY & SONS.

BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT

KILLS MICE AND SPARROWS ON THE SPOT.

IN PACKETS, WITH DIRECTIONS, AT 1d., 2d., 4d., AND 8d. EACH.



No risk or damage in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of Mice and Sparrows are found dead. To Gardeners and Farmers it is invaluable; if scattered over their Seed-beds it entirely protects their crops. Housekeepers may poison their Mice without risk or damage to human life.

Manufactory: IPSWICH.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane, E.C.

Beware of dangerous and spurious imitations, and see that the name is printed on the outside of every packet, without which none is genuine.

THE ORIGINAL IMPORTERS OF LEECHES.

TURKEY SPONGE, EAU DE COLOGNE, LEECHES.

JOHN HUDSON & SON,

Importers of Turkey Sponge, Eau de Cologne, &c.,

27, CASTLE STREET, FALCON SQUARE,
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A Large Stock of fine assorted Sponges constantly on hand; also Eau de Cologne in Original Cases, as Imported.

FACTS CONCERNING HENRI'S NEW PATENT MEDICATED CATTLE FEED.

Which was invented in 1854; Patented in January and August, 1855.

Five years ago there was no condensed food for cattle save HENRI'S PATENT CATTLE FEED: now, owing to its great success, there is a host of WORTHLESS IMITATIONS before the Public, all of which are so many compliments to the success of the ORIGINAL and the only PATENTED HENRI'S CATTLE FEED.

From Mr. Murray, the well-known Horse Dealer.

"Broughton Mews, Manchester, January 31st, 1860.

"GENTLEMEN,—Not replying to your request sooner, I had not sufficient means to prove the value of Henri's Horse and Cattle Feed until now, when I have tried it upon two valuable animals, which I have had for 15 months, both of which have been suffering from debility, and all medicine applied to them was in vain. Since I commenced to use the Feed both of my animals have improved every day. It seems to raise their spirits, put on flesh, and show a good healthy coat. I think it is an excellent food for animals that have a delicate constitution, and can thoroughly recommend it, for I have used it upwards of nine months. I can only testify its value in horses, as I have not used it upon cattle. My opinion is, that it would be an excellent thing for carriage and other horses which are exposed to the weather, as it is a very superior tonic.

"Cheltenham, November 9th, 1859.

"DEAR SIR,—Henri's Patent Feed is certainly the most extraordinary article I ever used for increasing strength and vigour in poor and delicate horses, and certainly promotes their appetite. I have had the most convincing proof on two horses, and therefore can strongly recommend it. I also use the *Medicated* in chilled water instead of gruel for my hunters, and find it very effectual. Send me, at your earliest convenience, the similar quantity to last.

"I endeavour to persuade every one I know to give it a trial, feeling assured that when once used every one will appreciate the value of so good and essential an article for horses.

"Mr. E. Barratt, Bristol.

"I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully, H. G. ENGLISH."

From the Earl of Cardigan's Stud Groom.

"Decne, Northamptonshire.

"Sir,—Having used Henri's Patent *Medicated* Meal for three Seasons for Hunters, after having a hard day's run, I have found it the best thing I ever met with—superior to oatmeal as a gruel; and for horses on a journey, to give them a packet in their water, nothing can be better. Should any of your friends or connexions require any further particulars, you may refer them to me, and I will satisfy them upon any points they may want information.

"To Mr. G. Gravely, Oundle.

"I am, Sir, yours obediently,

"JAMES MORGAN, Stud Groom to the Earl of Cardigan."

Sold to the Public in Boxes (containing 56 feeds in Packets), 12/ : or 4 feeds 1/.

1 Cwt. contains 448 Packets, which retail at 3d. per Packet, is . 112/

Price to Chemists, per Cwt., (448 Packets), is . . . 78/

Leaving Profit . . . 34/

London Depot: 40, King William Street, London Bridge. Trade supplied by

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TO DRUGGISTS DEALING IN TOBACCO GOODS.

BEWLAY'S GENUINE SHAG, SELECTED BIRD'S EYE, CUT MANILLA, (first introduced in 1858, by Thomas Bewley), ARMY MIXTURE, (sold largely at ALDERSHOTT, &c.), and other Tobaccos and Snuffs, in perfect condition and packed in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. lead packets, so as to keep many months without getting either mouldy or too dry, command a large and steady sale wherever they are kept, as it is always found that only best quality articles retain as well as get custom. Wholesale Price Lists, and any information forwarded on application, enclosing trade card. Samples sent for approval, and Goods warranted to sample. A variety of Genuine well-flavoured Cigars, warranted worth the prices asked.

THOMAS BEWLAY & Co., Manufacturers,

49, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

N.B.—Tobaccos Packed in Lead sent abroad, at from 2/ per lb., for Parcels of 30 lbs. or upwards.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF LIME, IRON, SODA, AND POTASSIA.

"CHEMICAL FOOD."

EDWARD PARRISH, Pharmaceutist,
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.,

Asks attention to this elegant combination, which was introduced several years since in the United States, where it now enjoys a wide-spread reputation as a

NUTRITIVE TONIC AND ALTERATIVE.

Its composition will suggest the numerous uses to which it is adapted. The elements it contains are deficient in enfeebled conditions, resulting from protracted disease, or from defective nutrition, and the state of solution in which they are here combined is the most favourable to their absorption. No other preparation, containing *Iron* in solution, is so free from unpleasant properties; it is, in fact, so pleasing to the eye and to the palate as to be acceptable to all, especially to invalids who are disgusted with the use of ordinary chalybeates.

It has been prescribed with benefit in a variety of diseases, such as tuberculosis of the lungs and intestines, anæmia, marasmus, and as a general invigorator in enfeebled conditions of the system.

The formulæ for this preparation was published in the American Journal of Pharmacy, vol. xxix. p. 572, and has been copied into numerous Medical Journals. Each teaspoonful contains about 1 grain of Phosphate of Iron, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of Phosphate of Lime, and smaller proportions of the alkaline phosphates, all in perfect solution, with a slight, though not injurious or disagreeable excess of acid.

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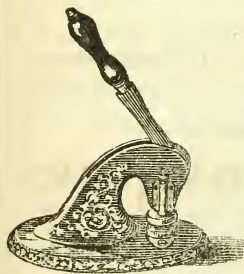
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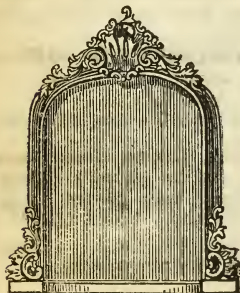
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IS KNOWN EVERYWHERE, AND APPRECIATED BY EVERYBODY.

Manufacturer of every description of Fancy Soaps & Perfumery,
THE BEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

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JAMES'S PILLS FOR THE COMPLEXION,

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SUMMERS'S COUGH AND VOICE LOZENGES.

NOTICE.

For Counter Bills and Show Cards for these esteemed preparations, apply to the Proprietor,

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HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

THOMPSON & CAPPER'S Homœopathic Cocoa is prepared by an improved process from the finest Nibs only, and *is excelled by no other article assuming the same name.* It is recommended by all medical men, and possesses a delicious flavour and aroma, and has a very extensive sale. Chemists and the Trade supplied on liberal terms, also with Framed Show Cards and Counter Bills, by

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THE ORIGINAL (Gell's) DALBY'S CARMINATIVE,

17s. per Dozen, usual Discount—Showcards.

F. NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1746.

THE LANCET STATES,

"THIS IS SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OF THE KIND KNOWN."

BROWN & POLSON'S



**PATENT
CORN FLOUR.**

First of the kind manufactured and patented in the United Kingdom and France, as explained with Engravings in the "Illustrated London News," of May 26th. Supplied by BROWN & POLSON to Her Majesty the Queen, by order from Buckingham Palace. It is in great favour wherever it has been made known, for Puddings, Blancmange, &c., preferred to the best Arrowroot, and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.

Packed in 6 lb. parcels of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1 lb. packets; cases, 12 lbs.; boxes, 36 lbs., mixed or all one size packets.

SAVAGE'S URSINA, OR REAL BEARS' GREASE.

I hereby certify, that having disposed of my right and interest in the business of ALFRED SAVAGE & Co., to my late partner and assistant, Messrs. LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, they alone are possessors of the right and process for preparing "SAVAGE'S URSINA."

Alfred Savage.

The facilities for procuring Genuine Bears' Grease in Canada are such as to do away with the necessity of importing it from other countries. The Ursina is the pure grease of the Canada Black Bear, and is so refined as to prevent its becoming rancid in the warmest climate. It will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the hair.

The very extensive patronage enjoyed by the Ursina, has induced many persons to imitate it. As a security to purchasers, the Label will, in future, be printed on *Birch Bark*, and the signature of the proprietors, in their *hand writing*, will be affixed to this notice, to counterfeit which is felony.

Lamplough & Campbell,

Late ALFRED SAVAGE & Co.,

Chemists and Druggists, Apothecaries Hall, Montreal.

The above Label and Certificate appear on each bottle.

Having had repeated orders for the Ursina, from parties in England who, during their residence in Canada, had been accustomed to use it, we have thought it advisable to appoint a few Agents in London, so as to facilitate their obtaining it, and we now beg to announce that Messrs. MORGAN BROTHERS, BOW LANE, LONDON, our Wholesale Agents, will receive regular supplies.

We have nothing to say of the merits of our "Savage's Ursina," as an article of the Toilet—the extensive demand for it, by first class houses in the principal cities in the United States and elsewhere, which has arisen without any advertising effort on our part, is a sufficient guarantee of its value.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, MONTREAL.

 *Keep it in a cool place and from exposure to sun light.*

The above article we guarantee to give universal satisfaction. We have just placed in Stock 150 dozen, and have continuous supplies coming round. It is put up in 4 oz. bottles, in a very effective style, and has been used in the household of the Dukes of Kent for some time past.

It is packed in ½-dozen wood boxes, and our prices will be—per dozen, 22/6; per 6 dozen case, 6l. 6s; per 12 dozen case, 12l. In less quantities than 1 doz., 2l per bottle.

MORGAN BROTHERS.

W. D. GLENN,
26, SOUTH FOURTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, U.S.,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Druggists Sundries,
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, COMBS,
PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.

All Articles advertised in the "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" either kept in stock, or imported to order on best terms.

CONCENTRATED FLUID MAGNESIA,

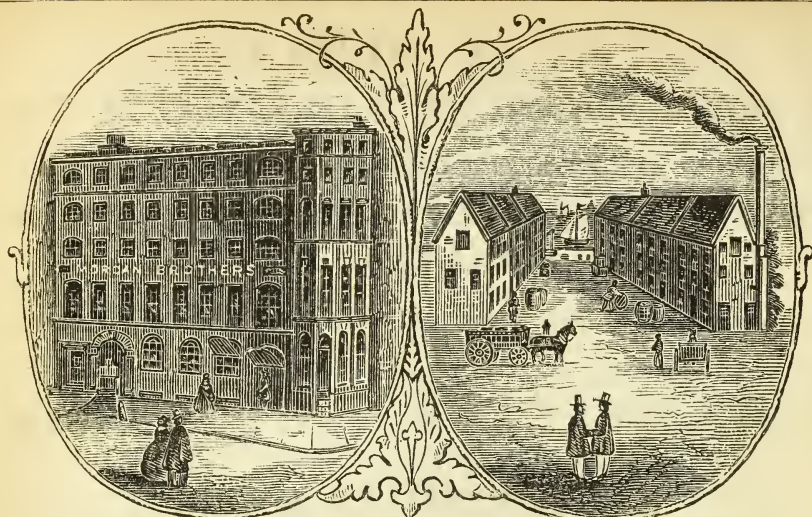
PREPARED BY

WILLIAM BAILEY & SON,
HORSELEY FIELDS CHEMICAL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON.

In Bottles, 1/ and 2/6 each, with Patent Glass Stoppers.
Particularly adapted for exportation, as it will keep good for any length of time, and in every climate; also put up in Half-Gallon and Gallon Bottles for the use of Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Compounding Prescriptions, at 5/ and 9/ each.

The Acidulated Syrup, in Bottles, 1/ each.

MEDICAL LABEL WAREHOUSE,
R. FELL,
MEDICAL LABEL PRINTER,
Wishing to gain the confidence of the Chemists and Druggists, is willing to execute and send per Post, 1000 Chemicals (Gratis) as a means of testing superiority.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GUMMED & CUT LABELS IN STOCK.
ESTIMATES FORWARDED.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPER-PLATE
PRINTING IN ALL ITS
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CARBURET OF IRON AND BLACK LEAD.

No.	Description.	Mode of Packing.	Price.
1.	CARBURET OF IRON (A chemical preparation to supersede Black Lead.)	1 lb. Tin Canisters, with handsome and appropriate labels, in wood boxes of 2 dozen.	7s. 6d. per doz., or 15s. per box.
4.	HALSE'S ROMAN LUSTRE....	Orange Wrappers, in 2, 4, & 8 oz. packets	66s. per cwt.
5.	CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD..	Rich bronze paper, with red label, ditto	56s. "
6.	PENCIL BLACK LEAD	Bronze-blue paper, with green label, ditto	42s. "
7.	SERVANTS' FRIEND, or True Mexican Jet.	Purple paper, with white label, ditto... (This is as good a Servants' Friend as can possibly be made.)	35s. "
8.	SERVANTS' FRIEND	Packed as No. 7	28s. "
9.	SERVANTS' FRIEND	Black paper, with white label, ditto ...	21s. "
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, may be had in 1 oz. packets, at 4s. per cwt. extra.		Nos. 4 to 9 are packed in 7 lb. paper parcels. Leads of any quality are packed to suit Purchasers.	
Nos. 1 to 7 will bear our name.			
Buyers' names in addition on Nos. 4 to 6, in quantities of not less than 1 cwt.		POWDERED LEADS, loose, per cwt.	
		A 14/ B 21/ C 35/ D, 49/	

EMERY.

Flour, Genuine.....	14/	Seconds.....	10/6 per cwt.
Grain , ...	28/	, ...	21/ , "
		BEST STAMPED.	UNSTAMPED.
On Cloth.....		20/	19/ per ream.
On Cartridge Paper.....		15/	14/ , "
On Blue Paper		15/	14/ , "
On Brown Paper		10/6	9/6 , "

GLASS POWDER.

Numbers F to 4.....		24/ per cwt.
		BEST STAMPED. UNSTAMPED.
On Cloth	18/	17/ per ream.
On Paper.....	..	9/ , "
On Cabinet Paper	13/	11/ , "
Sand Paper		8/ , "

POLISHING POWDER.

Crocus, superfine.....	28/	per cwt.	Knife Powder, Tin Canisters, 4/ & 8/ per doz.	
Tripoli	36/	"	Fuller's Earth	5/ per cwt.
Rotten Stone, in lump	15/	"	Silver Sand	3/ per bushel.
Ditto, Powder, in packets of 2, 4,			Putty Powder.....	1/, 1/6, 2/6 per lb.
8, or 16 oz.	28/	"		

MORGAN BROTHERS, LONDON.



"A real blessing to Mothers."—*Morning Herald.*

O'CONNELL'S PATENT SIPHONIA,

THE MUCH ADMIRERD AND APPROVED.

INFANT'S FEEDING BOTTLE.

THE flattering reception which this really useful invention has hitherto met with, wherever it has become known, induces the Inventor and Patentee to bring it still more under the notice of the Public and the Trade, especially as *recent* attempts have been made by certain parties to pirate an invention to the *principle* or mechanism of which they cannot lay the slightest claim of originality as the emanation of their own brains, and appropriate to themselves the fruits arising from the inventive skill and ingenuity of another.

But, notwithstanding such attempts, the Inventor of the "Siphonia" trusts the Trade will continue to patronise this truly *original* invention, which, though admitted to be the most complete and perfect contrivance ever designed for a similar purpose, has not in any way trenched on the previous inventions of others, and being placed within the reach of all classes of the Public, is *still the universal favourite with Mothers and Babes.*

The Inventor of the "Siphonia" takes this opportunity of sincerely thanking all those who have lent their co-operation in introducing his invention amongst their respective Trade connections, and whose transactions with him hitherto have been characterised by an honourable adherence to that mutual understanding entered into when he first placed the matter with confidence in their hands; and, though he regrets there should be any exceptions, it is gratifying to know that among so many instances there have been so few where that confidence has been misplaced.

The "Siphonia" having merited the approval and recommendation of the Medical Profession, and elicited from Parents of all ranks the warmest sentiments of gratitude to the originator of so useful an invention, the annexed gratifying Letters and Testimonials are respectfully submitted by the Inventor, as being more effective in extending its further use among the Public than any arguments he could make use of in his favour.

Now Fitted-up in additionally complete and attractive manner, in plain and elegant styles, to suit the means and tastes of all who may require its useful aid in the rearing of their infants.

May be had of all Chemists. Prices—2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., and upwards.

The Trade supplied on Liberal Terms, as usual, by all respectable Wholesale Houses.

TESTIMONIALS.

From William Burden, Esq., M.D., Professor of Midwifery, Queen's College, Belfast; Physician to the Belfast Lying-in Hospital, &c.

Dear Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, you are quite welcome to make use of my name. I would be glad to hear of your Siphonia getting into general use, for it is a valuable invention. The best test of its utility is the desire of every lady I have attended (when it became necessary to feed her infant artificially) to have a Siphonia of her own, after having tried the one you had sent for my inspection.—I remain, yours very truly,
Belfast, September 17th, 1859.

WILLIAM BURDEN.

From T. B. Armitage, Esq., M.D., &c., Edwards Street, Portman Square, London.

Sir.—You are at liberty to make use of my name if you think fit. I have found your "Siphonia" to be of very great service, and I sincerely wish it every success.—Believe me, yours faithfully,
September 17th, 1859.

T. B. ARMITAGE.

From Thomas Bott, Esq., Surgeon, Silver Street, Bury, Lancashire.

Having witnessed the use of Mr. O'Connell's Patent Siphonia in several families in this neighbourhood, I can bring forward many healthy proofs of its success. The great mortality attending so many infants improperly fed with the hand makes such an invention really valuable to the public. I consider it my duty to make it still further known.

THOMAS BOTT, M.R.C.S., &c.

From T. B. Fames, Esq., Surgeon, Stoneclough, near Manchester.

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of "O'Connell's Patent Siphonia," having experienced its usefulness in my own family, and also amongst my patients. I consider it by far the best method of artificial rearing we possess.

T. B. FAMES, M.R.C.S., &c.

From R. E. Harris, Esq., Surgeon, Union Square, Bury, Lancashire.

"O'Connell's Patent Siphonia" appears to me to be admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The construction being based on improved and physiological principles I consider it is much superior to anything else of the kind I have seen, and having witnessed its use with several of my patients I can with confidence recommend it.

ROBERT E. HARRIS, M.R.C.S., &c.

From Leonard W. Sedgwick, Esq., Surgeon, Boro'bridge, Yorkshire.

Sir.—Will you send me one of your Siphonia Nursery Lamps. I saw one the other day, and thought it very convenient. Your Patent Siphonia is the very model of an infant's feeding bottle. I saw it by accident at the house of one of my patients some time ago, and since then I have recommended its use and have adopted it in my own nursery.—Yours faithfully,
February 15th, 1859.

LEONARD W. SEDGWICK.

Sir.—If you think that my letter of the 15th February last will be of any use to you, it is quite at your service. We do not waver in our high opinion of your "Siphonia."—Yours faithfully,
Mr. O'Connell.

LEONARD W. SEDGWICK.

From George Young Graham, Esq., Surgeon, Stockport.

Alma Place, St. Peter's Square, Stockport, July 13th, 1859.
Dear Sir.—In reply to your letter, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony in favour of your Infants' Patent Siphonia. Having a large midwifery practice, I have had many opportunities of witnessing its highly useful properties; and my own opinion as to its merits is fully borne out by those who have experienced the comfort its use affords, admitting it indeed to be a "real blessing to mothers." Your contrivance for keeping the food warm during the night is also a very useful appendage to the "Siphonia," making your valuable invention altogether very complete. If anything I here state will render you any assistance you are at liberty to use it as you think fit, and I sincerely wish your skill and ingenuity, in placing in our hands so truly useful a contrivance, may be rewarded.

Mr. O'Connell.

GEO. YOUNG GRAHAM, M.R.C.S., Eng., and L.S.A.

From Harold Owen, Esq., Surgeon, Sandbach, Cheshire.

Sandbach, July 26th, 1859.
Sir.—Will you be good enough to send me a Siphonia complete with extra teats, &c., and also the apparatus for warming the infant's food at night. Your Siphonia I consider a most valuable invention as a substitute for an infant deprived of its natural support, and I shall feel it a duty to recommend it wherever I see it is required, being so superior to anything of the kind I have ever seen.

Yours respectfully,

Mr. E. O'Connell.

HAROLD OWEN.

Sandbach, Cheshire, August 31st, 1859.

Sir.—I can have no objection to your making use of the contents of my last note, and cannot but again express the value I consider your invention possesses; for my own child has had nothing yet except from his "Siphonia," and I am sure no infant could have come on better or be more hearty and healthy than he is.—Yours respectfully,

Mr. E. O'Connell.

HAROLD OWEN.

From Dr. Whidbourne, London.

21, Guildford Street, Russell Square, Oct. 1, 1859.
Dr. Whidbourne begs to inform Mr. O'Connell that he is much pleased with the "Infant's Patent Siphonia" which has been introduced to his notice by Mrs. Charles Tennant, of Russell Square. Dr. Whidbourne feels convinced that it is one of the greatest acquisitions to a nursery ever invented, and he has no doubt but that he will have it in his power to recommend it amongst his patients.

From *Charles Tennant, Esq., Russell Square, London.*

82, Russell Square, London, W.C., 26th Sept. 1859.

Sir,—I have deferred writing about your "Siphonia" until our expectations were realized by experience, and I can now say that experience has confirmed all our favourable opinions. It is pronounced by Mrs. Tennant's medical attendant to be a most valuable invention for all mothers, and as the attainment of perfection in an infant's feeding bottle. The "Siphonia Nursery Lamp" is, so far, not only an improvement on all other contrivances of the kind I have ever seen as in its second construction, but it is so perfect in all its arrangements as to leave nothing to be wished for. In fact we are all quite agreed—our medical attendant included. Every one must admire the beauty and compactness of all its arrangements, so convenient and serviceable for the purpose intended, as also being so suitably adapted for infants in allowing warm drink when required, during the night or otherwise. I beg you to make use of my name in any way, if you think it will have any service, for it is a duty to those who derive a benefit to extend the same whenever they can to others.—I am, yours truly,

Mr. O'Connell.

CHAS. TENNANT.

From *Mr. John Garniss, South Castle Street, Liverpool.*

Liverpool, December 27th, 1857.

Dear Sir,—A short time ago the "Wet Nurse" we had engaged was condemned by our doctor as being unhealthy, and luckily we tried your little invention the "Siphonia" which the infant at once adopted while in his presence, with which he was much pleased, and promised to recommend it in future. During the woman's nursing our infant enjoyed but indifferent health, but shortly after adopting the use of the Siphonia he became well, and remained so up to this time. Indeed I consider it only wants to be more generally known as to be used by many mothers in preference to seeking the aid of "Wet Nursing."—I am, dear sir, yours truly,

Mr. E. O'Connell.

JOHN GARNISS.

From *George C. Guest, Esq., Fountain Place, Barking, Staffordshire.*

Dear Sir,—At the request of our medical adviser we procured one of your Patent Siphonias, for the use of our infant, which has given great satisfaction. You certainly deserve the thanks of all those mothers who are so circumstanced that they cannot nurse their own infants, by placing within their reach so very useful a contrivance. It is indeed the only effective and most convenient apparatus of the kind we have ever seen.—I am, dear sir, yours truly,

October 7th, 1858.

GEORGE C. GUEST.

From *Thomas F. Fiddes, Esq., Tennyng Lodge, Barnley, Leicestershire.*

June 11th, 1858.

Dear Sir,—I beg to thank you for your courtesy and attention in sending the new test for baby's "Siphonia," which suits him very well. It is indeed most pleasing and amusing to see him take his meals in this novel and simple way. Though only four months old, he knows how to take hold of the teat and put it into his mouth of his own accord, and doing it with the greatest gravity and method; and when lying in his cradle he also must have his Siphonia with him, which he enjoys with the same facility as he would the breast itself. In addition with your little contrivance (the Siphonia Nursery Lamp) for warming the infant's food during the night, it is altogether the most valuable invention we have ever met with, and most secure to you a lasting place in the memory of every mother who witnesses the comfort and enjoyment it affords in the rearing of her infant.

I remain, dear sir, yours very truly,

Mr. E. O'Connell.

THOMAS F. FIDDES.

From *Charles Drake, Esq., Malton, Yorkshire.*

Malton, Yorkshire, October 10th, 1858.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter I beg to say you may make use of my name if it will be of any service to you, and welcome, and I trust you may meet with that success you so justly merit for the contrivance of so complete and useful an invention as we have found your Siphonia to be. All that I can do in recommending it I will.—I remain, yours truly,

Mr. E. O'Connell.

CHARLES DRAKE.

From *Dr. Elliott's (late Mayor of Carlisle) lady.*

Mrs. Robert Elliott presents her compliments to Mr. O'Connell, and begs to express her approval of his "Infant's Patent Siphonia," having tested its many good qualities in the rearing of her twin babes, who have adopted its use from their birth, and which they actually seem to enjoy equally as the natural breast itself.

6, The Crescent, Carlisle, January 18, 1858.

From *Mrs. Wm. Howlett, 16, College Green, Mill End Road, London.*

July 13, 1857.

Dear Sir,—I beg to thank you for the Siphonia you have forwarded to me. As a mother I cannot but feel indebted for so ingenious and valuable a contrivance, which enables my little babe to receive with so much comfort the nourishment it affords. Having long experienced the trouble and inconvenience of the ordinary feeding bottles, I had with delight this new and simple method of artificial rearing, and will be happy to make it known to other ladies I am acquainted with.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

Mr. O'Connell.

ANNIE HOWLETT.

From *Mrs. Frederick Broughton, 5, Fountainville Terrace, Belfast.*

August 19, 1859.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter, and am glad to learn your useful little invention, the Siphonia, is becoming so general, as indeed it ought to be, for I can speak myself to its value and utility from the healthy condition of the two babes I have brought up with its aid, one of whom being at this a very delicate infant.—I remain, yours sincerely,

Mr. Edwd. O'Connell.

FANNY BROUGHTON.

From Mrs. Christopher Alston, Wellington Street, St. John's, Blackburn.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your note I beg to say I am so pleased with your Siphonia, with which I have brought up one infant, that I am now bringing up another with its aid, who has been using it from the first few days after its birth. Indeed I cannot speak too highly of the merits of so admirable an invention.

You are at liberty to use the above in any way you think fit; and am, dear sir, yours very truly,
Mr. Edwd. O'Connell. IDA ALSTON.

From Mrs. W. F. Eales, Parkfield Villas, Tottenham, London.

February 9th, 1860.

Sir,—Your patent "Siphonia," which I have recently procured, is in reality what it purports to be—"a real blessing to mothers." It is unsurpassed by anything of the kind I have ever seen, and has been much admired by all those of our friends who have seen it; so much so that several of them have followed my example in procuring the article as being so valuable an assistant in the rearing of their infants. To delicate mothers especially it is of inestimable value, which I can truly testify from individual experience. If you deem this letter worthy of adding to the many testimonials already bestowed in its favour, you are at liberty to do so; and I shall always feel great pleasure in recommending it to my friends.—I am, sir, yours respectfully,

Mr. Edwd. O'Connell. R. EALES.

From T. F. Murry, Esq., Clarendon Villa, Tamworth Road, Croydon.

5th September, 1859.

Sir,—I beg to thank you for the matters I have ordered, which have safely come to hand. I shall be most happy to make your Infant's Feeding Bottle as much known as lies in my power, as I consider it a very excellent and ingenious contrivance, and am glad to find it is becoming so generally known. Should you consider this statement of any service, you are perfectly welcome to use it as you think proper.

Mr. O'Connell. I remain, yours truly, T. F. MURRY.

From Mrs. Carrington, Holywell House, Chesterfield.

October 5th.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter respecting the health of my little babe, who has been brought up with the aid of your "Siphonia," and am happy to say in reply she is now a remarkably healthy, rosy little creature (seventeen months old). I have found the greatest comfort and assistance in the rearing of our little one with your useful invention, it has been such a comfort to her. I most strongly recommend it to all mothers who cannot well nurse their infants, as a most valuable assistance, and am most happy in allowing you to make use of my name, if you think it of any service, and am glad to be one amongst the many who contribute their quota of praise in favour of so great a boon to mothers and babes.—I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

Mr. O'Connell. E. B. CARRINGTON.

Eagle Brewery, Wrexham, August 4, 1859.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in handing you the enclosed testimonial from my aunt, Mrs. Thos. Williams, who has been using your Siphonia for some time, and is very much pleased with it. In my own opinion it only requires to be known to be appreciated.—Wishing it success, I remain, dear sir, &c.,

Mr. E. O'Connell. R. J. WILLIAMS.

Eagle Brewery, Wrexham, August 4, 1859.

Mrs. Williams has much pleasure in recommending Mr. O'Connell's "Infant's Patent Siphonia," and considers it far preferable to a "wet nurse," and the very best substitute for the breast ever invented.

28, Lister Street, Hull, March 21, 1859.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with the enclosed little matters I had written for. It must be very gratifying to you to receive so many testimonials in favour of your "Siphonia," for it is indeed an invention that surpasses anything of the kind I have ever seen, and am thankful I have had the benefit of its use in my own family. I think if you were to place it in the hands of some of the principal chemists here it would become further known and appreciated.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

Mr. Edwd. O'Connell. E. M. HAPPEY.

From Mrs. Hume Kelly, 5, Westbourne Place, Eaton Square, London.

Mr. Edward O'Connell.

Sir,—I enclose you a Post-office Order in payment for the first-class Infant's Patent Siphonia which you lately sent me. I had this morning a letter from the lady for whom it was procured, who states she is so much pleased with it that she will take every opportunity of bringing it before the notice of her friends as a most valuable invention to assist in the rearing of infants.

I remain, sir, yours truly,

12, Buckingham Place, Clifton, Sep. 21, 1859. S. E. HUME KELLY.

From Mrs. Lord, Bacup, Lancashire,

June 25th, 1858.

Dear Sir,—You are quite at liberty to make use of anything I have written in reference to your valuable little invention, the Siphonia, and if my recommending it will render you any service I shall be most happy to do so, for it certainly is the greatest comfort in the world to the dear little motherless babe who is now committed to my charge.—I am, yours very truly,

Mr. Ed. O'Connell. ELIZABETH LORD.

From Mrs. M. A. Tugman, 1, Beaufort Terrace, Cecil-street, Greenheys, Manchester.

May, 1858.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry, I am glad to say my little babe is doing very well indeed on his "Siphonia," from which alone he prefers as yet to take his nourishment. His nurse has attempted to feed him with a spoon, but he will not as yet accept such a method of giving him food. It is certainly an invaluable little contrivance, and I wish it may become more generally known.

I am, yours sincerely,

Mr. E. O'Connell. M. A. TUGMAN.

G. W. DIXON & CO.'S STOCK.

THE following will be found a Descriptive List of this Stock, with Selling Prices attached,

The whole of which is offered at an uniform discount of
20 PER CENT. FOR CASH,

ON RECEIPT OF GOODS.

All Orders from parties unknown to DIXON & CO., or MORGAN BROTHERS, must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference.

Orders will be executed according to the priority with which they are received.

To avoid possibility of errors it will be necessary to state price of article.

Orders after 22nd instant will not be accepted on these terms.

Goods not remitted for on receipt will be subject to a commission of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Orders for general Goods solicited at the same time. We shall be pleased to add the late customers of G. W. D. & Co. to our list of supporters. Our terms for Great Britain are Quarterly Accounts nett, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for cash on receipt of goods.

90 gross 1 dr. P I pill boxes	/6 per gross	7 doz. large blue saucers	2/6 per doz.
190 " 2 oz. nested willow boxes	4/3 "	36 " " pink "	2/6
33 " willow salts lemon " ..	1/4 "	12 cocus handle bolus knives, 5-in.,	/7 ; 6-in.,
2 " $\frac{1}{2}$ -polished boxwood C C		9; and 8-in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ each.	
boxes	30/ "	10 ivory handle bolus knives, 5-in.	1/ each
1480 lbs. light grey filtering paper,		8 doz. French floats, in paper boxes	3/6 per doz.
in 4 lb. parcels	/10 per lb.	22 " white flint ground cap gum	
12500 French filtering paper, No. 19	/10 per 100	bottles, ordinary pattern	12/ "
2000 " " No. 15 ..	7/ "	12 doz. glass eye baths	6/ "
6000 genuine Papier Moure....	25/ per 1000	6 gross wood-top pill bottles, 12's,	24/ per gross
9000 Mathers' fly paper	20/ "	4 doz. ditto, 18's, in leather cases	4/6 per doz.
190 sets weights (grain)	/2 per set	26 " tulip shape German wine	
230 " dram and scruple ditto ..	/5 "	glasses, graduated to tea and	
47 " dram, scruple, and grain do.	/6 "	table	4/6 "
26 pairs glass scale pans, 2-in. ..	1/6 per pair	17 doz. tumblers, ditto, ditto....	5/6 "
8 " " " 3-in.	2/6 "	6 " conical wines, ditto, ditto,	
150 sets scales and weights, 6-in.		extra large	7/ "
glass pans, in mahogany box. .	3/4 per set	2 doz. minim meters	11/ "
2 sets apothecaries' cup weights,		$1\frac{1}{12}$ " 4 oz. patent oil bottles, glass	
2 dr. to 16 oz.	6/ per set	tops	18/ "
3 " avoirdupois brass weights,		$1\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 8 oz. ditto, ditto	24/ "
$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 oz.	/6 per set	12 " 40 oz. ditto, ditto, tin tops.	36/ "
1 set dispensing scales, plated ..	34/6 "	6 " spirit lamps, 2 oz., 21/; 3 oz.,	24/; and
170 horn salve knives	/9 each	4 oz., 27/ per doz.	
32 doz. Street's Brunswick black-		1 gross 1 oz. burnt in bears' grease	
ing	7/6 per doz.	pots	22/6 per gross
Furniture Polish.			
31 doz. 1d. size, Morgan's	/9 per doz.	2 gross 2 oz. ditto ditto	27/ "
17 " 2d. " "	1/6 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 1 oz. do., Circassian cream	22/6 "
4d. " Sale's	3/0 "	1 " 3 oz. ditto, cold cream ..	30/ "
6d. " "	4/6 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 4 oz. ditto, ditto	33/ "
28 doz. small pink saucers.....	1/6 "	35 doz. 2 oz. flat-cut globe-stop-	
32 " " blue "	1/6 "	pered bottles	3/9 per doz.
2 " " each lilac, yellow,		8 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. long cut Turkish bottles,	
violet, and green	1/6 "	with genuine otto of roses....	24/ "
Several odd lots of bottles, in lots at 12/6 per lot, great bargains			

Mortars and pestles, compo.—No. 1, 1/6; No. 2, 1/10; No. 3, 2/4; No. 4, 3/1; No. 5, 3/7; No. 6, 4/4; No. 7, 5/9; No. 8, 7/8; No. 9, 9/6; No. 10, 11/6, each.

9½ doz. box top corks for small bottles /9 per doz.

17 double mocmain trusses, assorted 2/ each

8 fine silk abdominal waistbands 8/6 „

23 „ „ to lace ..12/6 „

12 doz. umbilical belts 10/6 per doz.

8 „ „ „ 16/ „

7 „ „ „ 32/ „

1 „ infant's swaddling belts..27/ „

200 pieces 2½-in. tubular cotton bandages (24-yard pieces) .. 2/6 per piece

17 pairs fine cotton thigh leg-gings, assorted sizes 12/6 per pair

28 pairs fine silk ditto, ditto....18/ „

17 „ silk stockings 6/6 „

Chest Protectors.—(In sets, 4 assorted sizes.)

Cashmere, covered with cambric. 6/ per set

„ „ plain silk. 7/6 „

„ „ rich fancy silk 9/6 „

„ double, and with move-able protector 8/9 „

White felt, silk trimmed 5/ „

Lamb's wool „ „ 6/ „

14 gutta percha male urinals 2/8 each

8 ditto ditto, with valve 5/4 „

10 ditto female urinals 4/8 „

58 India rubber male urinals ... 3/9 „

24 ditto ditto, with belt..... 5/6 „

4 ditto railway conveniences, soiled 3/ „

42 ditto female urinals 5/6 „

Suspenders.

19 doz. pink cotton, with elastic belt and improved buckle 12/ „

17½ doz. silk net ditto 17/6 „

6 suspenders, for applying water-dressings, soiled /9 „

6 doz. Nesbit pipes 2/ per doz.

13 „ clyster ditto, assorted.... /10 „

186 „ ordinary black India rubber teats /9 „

27 doz. 5-hole leech-bite white French 2/3 „

114 doz. black teats..... 1/ „

140 „ white „ „

46 „ polished black teats 5/ „

39 „ brown enamelled ditto ... 6/6 „

49 „ white India rubber nipple shields 3/6 „

4 doz. pairs Wansbro's nipple shields, not in boxes 5/ per doz. pair

17 doz. India rubber nipple shields, tied on boxwood 3/9 per doz.

23 gutta percha syphons 2/6 each

14 doz. double webbed bougies. 6/ per doz.

23 „ „ „ cathetes. 6/ „

(can be had assorted sizes only.)

26 lbs. Morgan's linen lint, B, 1 lb. 2/3 per lb.

6 „ „ „ ½ lb. 2/4 „

8 „ „ „ ¼ lb. 2/5 „

7 doz. lancets 2/9 per doz.

4 „ „ 3/6 „

1½ „ „ 4/6 „

23 „ „ gum 15/ „

¾ „ „ „ 21/ „

180 doz. Thompson and Bailey's 1d. black ink /6 per doz.

6 dwts. Jacob's patent gutta percha for tooth stopping 5/ per dwt.

22 French syphon enemas 2/6 each

1 urinometer.....17/ „

7 bottles calves' teats (12's) 2/ „

¼ doz. metal scale thermometers, in leather cases, 8 in., 7½; 10 in. 90/ per doz.

17 nests Swiss puff boxes (3's)... 1/10 per nest

9 „ „ „ „ floral (3's) 2/9 „

6 doz. French card puff boxes .. 2/ per doz.

11 „ 3-in. puffs..... 2/6 „

1 ivory puff box, 18/, 20/, and 50/ each

1 flat ivory box, 1/3, 2/, 4/6, 6/6, and 21/ each.

2½ doz. Pyne's odontine. 12/ per doz.

7 „ Butler's hair cleaner.... 3/6 „

A large variety of sponge bags in lots, at 10/ per lot

1 box Ward's 1d. washing crystal 8/ per box

4 doz. Owen's harness polish ... 8/ per doz.

3 gross deodorized india rubber gum rings 36/ per gross

Also an assortment of black and white, from.....2/9 to 7/ per doz.

Glass Syringes.

64 doz. male and female (assorted), ¼-oz.

108 „ „ „ „ „ ½-oz.

94 „ „ „ „ „ 1-oz.

19 „ „ „ „ „ 2-oz.

40 apple-shape India rubber syringes, ½-oz..... /7 each.

62 ditto ditto, 1-oz. /8 „

84 ditto ditto, 2-oz. /10 „

7 French ship's enemas, in tin cases..... 3/6 „

9 solid india rubber pessaris, egg shape 1/ „

24 india rubber inflating bottles. 1/ „

147 doz. flat feeding bottles.... 5/6 per doz.

10 „ assorted French ditto..10/ „

(worth 16/)

34 „ IR preservatives 2/ „

6 hydrometers..... 2/6 each.

22 doz. white india rubber finger stalls 1/6 per doz.

7 doz. ditto, with wristband 3/6 „

14 only Defries' gas regulators.. 1/3 each.

26 „ Baldwin's patent paper and bag holders 1/ „

Sponge Bags.

Per set of 6 in a box, viz., 1/ each; 7 × 6 8 × 7, 9 × 7½, 10 × 8½, 11 × 9, 12 × 10 inches

17 sets white oil silk, covered with Persian silk of assorted colours..12/6 per set

24 sets alpaca, lined with enamelled gutta percha..... 8/9 „

16 sets of 4 bathing caps, same material, with elastic fronts and backs 5/10 „

14 doz. black oil silk finger stalls, with wristband	3/	per doz.
35 doz. cork respirators	8/	"
17 ,, Markwick's respirators ..	12/	"
Also, a small assortment of Mark wick's spongio and epithem articles, in lots, assorted, at ..	20/	per lot
20 doz. lamb skins	3/	"
16 ,, ...	3/6	"
9 ,, ...	4/	"
1 ,, ...	5/	"
21 bone suppository tubes	8	each.
26 glass ditto, in boxwood	1/6	"
1 doz. glass eye syringes	4/	per doz.
1 ,, glass ear syringes	6/	"
8 rectum pipes, assorted	9	each.
27 doz. lunar caustic, in cases ..	3/6	per doz.
19 doz. glass caustic holders	2/	"
14 small medical spoons	2/	each.
17 middle ,, ...	2/3	"
6 large ,, ...	2/6	"
222 doz. 1/1 violet powder gold label	6	per doz.
14 doz. hygienic pastilles in boxes	3/	"
7 ,, ,, ,, ,,	6/	"
20 ,, ,, papers	6/	"
2 ,, Morgan's American enamel	3/9	"
10 ,, Ede's hair cleaner, in packets	3/9	"
1 ,, boxes pine spills (1000) ..	8/	"
3 ,, Cachou's metal boxes	3/6	"
28 pieces 1/1 roll Morrison's plaster	6/	"
3 1/2 doz. 1/6 packets ditto	3/	"
6 ,, 1/3 ,, ...	1/6	"
3 ,, 1/6 Morrison's GB skin ..	3/	"
8 ,, 1/3 ,, ...	1/6	"
10 ,, assorted 1/6 court plaster ..	3/	"
22 ,, twisted shell toothpicks ..	2/	"
3 ,, hoe tongue scrapes	3/9	"
7 ,, very superior two-blade shell toothpicks	3/9	"
A variety of brass blow pipes ..		
7 doz. French puffs 1 1/2-in.	2/	"
9 ,, ,, 2 1/2	4/	"
16 ,, ,, 3	5/6	"
4 1/2 ,, ,, 3 1/2	8/	"
3 ,, ,, 4	12/	"
8 ,, boxes of puffs for pocket, rosewood	8/	"
2 doz. ditto ditto, ebony, with mirror	12/	"
17 ,, Scotch boxes, for cold cream, pomade, &c., very choice	12/	"
3 doz. wicker covered Cologne bottles, 2-oz.	6/	"
2 doz. ditto 4-oz.	8/	"
84 ,, empty cherry lip-salve boxes, red	3/3	"
8 doz. Bohemian glass jars, painted ruby, assorted box and ebony tops, 4 oz. size	24/	"
3 doz. Ede's crinoline lip-salve, No. 377	3/6	"
2 doz. Ede's "First Lover," No. 378	7/	"
1 1/2 doz. Ede's pomades, assorted "fancy figures," No. 410	20/	"
2 doz. Ede's pomade, "Crinoline in a gale," No. 405	24/	per doz.
1 1/2 doz. 1/2-oz. W. M. stoppered bottles, in boxwood	10/	"
3 doz. 1-oz. ditto	12/	"
2 ,, 1 1/2-oz. ditto	13/6	"
1/2 ,, 2-oz. ditto	15/	"
1 ,, 1 1/2-oz. N. M. stoppered bottles, in boxwood	12/6	"
3 1/2 doz. 2-oz. ditto	14/	"
1/6 ,, 3-oz. ditto	16/	"
7 1/2 ,, 4-oz. ditto	19/	"
22 only 4-oz. railway companions, in leather case	1/6	each
1 only 6-oz. ditto	1/10	"
2 ,, 10-oz. ditto	2/6	"
1 ,, 12-oz. ditto	3/	"
10 ,, 6-oz. improved ditto	2/4	"
18 ,, 8-oz. ditto	2/8	"
1 ,, 10-oz. ditto	3/	"
2 ,, 8-oz. ditto, out of cases ..	1/	"
20 ,, 10-oz. ditto	1/3	"
9 soiled cases for 8-oz.	6/	"
11 ditto for 10-oz. and 12-oz. each	6/	"
2 square railway companions ..	5/	"
1/2 doz. handsome soda-water tum- blers	40/	per doz.
4 only 2-pint Fevre's gazogene ..	13/	each
1 ,, 3-pint ,, ...	16/	"
1 each, Briet's ditto, 2-pint, 12/6, 3-pint, 16/ Everett's 6d. blacking	4/0	per doz.
Imperial cabinet glass paper, some Barsham's and some Davies's make	14/0	per ream
Emery cloth, Barsham's	23/0	"
Glass ditto ditto	20/0	"
Davies's unstamped emery cloth, assorted, with a variety of other makers	21/6	"
Pencil lead	34/0	per cwt.
Ditto, super	44/0	"
Razor Stroops—(per doz.)		
No. 50, 1/4; 3634, 2/6; 3738, 4/0; 3827, 6/0; 3478, 7/0; 3823, 8/0; 3149, 16/0; 3526, 17/6; 3772, 18/6; 3598, 24/0; 788, 30/0; 3842, 48/0.		
Baldwin's wads, assorted sizes	per doz.	6/0
Waterproof ditto, assorted ..	"	8/0
Felt ditto ..	"	6/6
Pink edge ditto ..	"	10/6
Shot bags, assorted, 6 and 7	2/7 1/2	per gross
Nail Brushes.		
945. Wood and bone	15/0	per doz.
946. ,, ..	8/0	"
941. ,, ..	8/0	"
3658. Bone	12/0	"
3535. ,, handled	6/9	"
3532. ,, ..	5/6	"
3629. ,, ..	4/0	"
942. Bone and wood	10/6	"
943. ,, ..	18/0	"
3529. Open back handled ..	3/6	"
C43. Drawn grey bristles	10/0	"
991. Wood and bone	7/0	"
997. ,, ..	18/0	"

French Nail Brushes

276.	Handled bone, 7 row, high cut	13/0	"
176.	" buffalo, 6 row, and winged	15/0	"
177.	" " 8 row, and winged	18/0	"
178.	" " 9 row, and winged	22/6	"
180.	" " double pattern, 8 row front and 6 row back.....	29/0	"

Shaving Brushes.

3375.	Bone and badger, English	13/0	"
3376.	" " "	15/0	"
3377.	" " "	20/0	"
3378.	" " "	27/0	"
	Case pattern ditto	24/0	"
B296.	Ebony and hog hair	2/6	"
B293.	Bone hat	3/9	"
B294.	Flat handled	3/6	"
B291.	Standard bone,	5/6	"

French Shaving Brushes in Badger Hair.

Packed in $\frac{1}{2}$ -dozen boxes, usually 6 patterns in in a box.

These goods will be found very saleable, and, from mode of packing, must prove a good assortment.

No.			
7 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3 patterns in each box	16/0	per doz.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	" " "	22/6	"
8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	" " "	30/0	"
16 $\frac{1}{2}$.	" " "	37/6	"
21 $\frac{1}{2}$.	" " "	41/0	"
22 $\frac{1}{2}$.	" " "	50/0	"
28 $\frac{1}{2}$.	" " "	50/0	"
33 $\frac{1}{2}$.	" " "	50/0	"
34 $\frac{1}{2}$.	" " "	60/0	"
40 $\frac{1}{2}$.	" " "	60/0	"
43.	Carved bone and buffalo horn 4 in a box, and very handsome	50/0	"

French Tooth Brushes.

273.	4 row, fancy handle, red and green spotted	5/6	"
270.	4 row, Scotch handles, extra large.....	9/6	"
233.	5 row, vine-stem pattern handles	12/0	"
264.	5 row, fancy hollow handles, for holding tooth powder	11/6	"
268.	Slide bone and buffalohorn, with pearl button, for the pocket	12/0	"
269.	Ditto ditto, but larger	14/0	"
272.	Shut-up tulip wood, very portable	15/6	"
271.	Ditto ditto, buffalo horn	17/0	"
279.	4 row, bone and buffalo horn, variegated	7/0	"
96.	Double 4 row; tooth brush at one end and palate at the other, buffalo horn handle	5/6	"

267.	Ditto ditto, transparent horn handle	5/6	per doz.
275.	Slide pocket, in fancy tulip wood case	19/0	"
D30.	Handled cloth brushes	25/0	"
D.	Fancy French hat brushes	14/0	"
D.	French hat brushes	5/6	"
D.	Rosewood curl brushes	8/6	"
M.	Picture dusters	15/0	"

Sealing Wax.

Super vermilion wax	3/0	per lb.
Red wax, No. 3.....	2/0	"

Mucilage and brushes	7/0	per doz.
Blank direction cards	1/0	per lb.
Ivory paper knives	4/0	per doz.
Pearl ditto handsome	18/0	"

Hair Pins.

A great variety.

Combs.

A large assortment, varying from 8d. per doz. to 31/ per doz.	
156 ozs. plain tortoise shell braid combs, assorted sizes	6/6 per oz.
19 only fancy carved ditto	9/ each
27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. shell dressing combs, assorted saleable sizes.....	7/6 per oz.

Rowland's Macassar oil	24/0	per doz.
Rypophagon soap	8/0	"
Prockter's Parisian essence.....	20/0	"
Ditto, 3/6 size	28/0	"
$\frac{1}{2}$ -pint Eau de Cologne	32/0	"
Long small ditto	20/0	"
Short ditto	20/0	"
Letchford's 6d. ink in wood	3/9	"
Burns' ditto	3/6	"
1d. Indian ink	6/9	per gross
British plate tooth-brush cases	2/9	each
Crown ditto ditto	2/0	"
Pewter funnel, each $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pint	3/0	lot
Frizees	6/0	per doz.
Ditto	3/0	"
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. transparent ivory tooth brushes	21/0	"

Rumsey's plate powder, 1d. size, 6/ per gross ; 6d. size, 4/ ; 1/ size, 8/ per dozen.	
Rumsey's metal paste, 4d. size, 2/6 ; 6d. size, 3/6 ; 1/ size, 7/ per dozen.	
Goddard's 1/ size silvering solution, 9/ per doz.	
Graham's metal paste, 1/ size, 7/6 per dozen.	
Goddard's metal paste, 8/6 per dozen.	
Sales' furniture polish, 3d. size, 2/ ; 6d size, 4/ ; 1/ size, 7/6 per dozen.	
411. Glass jugs, with ornamental lids, 4 oz. size.....	24/0 per doz.
412. Ditto plain, 4 oz. size	16/0 "
166/4. Bavarian mustard pots ..	6/0 "
166/2. Ditto milk	12/0 "

[Continued among Miscellaneous Advertisements for want of space.]

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,
AT THE
EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING,
HELD IN
BOSTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER, 1859.

CONTENTS.

Minutes of the Eighth Annual Meeting ...	Pepsin. By Alexander Cushman, New York City	319
Report of Executive Committee	Therapeutic Value of Foreign and Indigenous Plants. By H. A. Tilden, N. Lebanon	325
Address of Dr. Robert Battey, Acting President, on retiring	12	
Address of S. M. Coleord, President for 1859 and 1860	14	
Report of Committee to co-operate with Agricultural Department	26	
Subjects of Investigation, the ensuing year	38	
• REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.		
On the Progress of Pharmacy	49	
On Weights and Measures	115	
On the Revision of the Pharmacopeia ...	217	
On Home Adulterations	245	
SPECIAL REPORTS OF SUBJECTS ALLOTTED AT LAST MEETING.		
Formulae for Fluid Extracts. By William Procter, Jr., Philadelphia.....	264	
Wine of Ipecac. By Joseph Roberts, Baltimore	281	
Mustard. By Edward Parrish, Philadelphia	283	
The Rosin Weed. By E. O. Gale, Chicago	285	
Syrup Iodide of Iron. By W. J. M. Gordon, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	289	
History of Pharmacy, and its Progress as a Science. By James O'Gallagher, St. Louis, Mo.	290	
Remarks on Polygalic Acid. By William Procter, Jr., Philadelphia.....	297	
Chinese Sugar Cane. By Robert Battey, M.D., Augusta, Ga.	300	
On the Action of Oxide of Silver with Organic Matter. By Ambrose Smith, Philadelphia	308	
The Deterioration of the Druggist's Stock, and Best Means of Preventing it. By Edward Parrish, Philadelphia	309	
Fitting up and Ornamenting Drug Stores. By F. Hale, New York.....	313	
The Active Principle of Dogwood Bark. By John M. Maisch, Philadelphia	315	
	VOLUNTEER REPORTS ON SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS AND ESSAYS.	
	The Behavior of Essential Oils to Iodine and Bromine. By John M. Maisch, Philadelphia	333
	The Official Preparations of Metallic Mercury, with a new Mercurial Machine (and engraving). By Dr. E. R. Squibb, New York	359
	Syrup Iodide of Iron, and Tests for Iodine. By F. F. Mayer, New York City	368
	The Probable Influence of Isomerism on the Therapeutic Power of Substances. By Isaac Coddington, New York City ...	373
	The Specific Gravity of Water at Different Temperatures. By W. H. Pile, Philadelphia	374
	The Use of Catawba Wine in Pharmacy as a Menstruum. By Zimmerman and Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	377
	The Application of Catawba Brandy in Pharmacy. By Zimmerman and Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	380
	Comparative Analysis of "Prices" and "Procter and Gamble's" Glycerine. Presented by A. Cushman	383
	A New Drug Mill, with engraving, from Tilden and Co., N. Lebanon, N. Y.....	384
APPENDIX.		
	Correspondence of the United States Patent Office	385
	Constitution	398
	Roll of Members.....	404
	Honorary List.....	415
	Correspondents	415
	Suspended List	416

One Hundred Volumes of above Work have just received, bound in cloth, demy 8vo, 416 pages, and can be had, post free, at 7s. 6d., from the Office of the "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,"

24, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

INDEX OF ANNOUNCEMENTS,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

WITH TERMS TO THE TRADE.

NAME.	Page.	Terms.	Morgan Bros.' Terms.
Alderman	25, 25	Nos. 1, 2, 3: 25, 30, 35, and 40 Guineas. Nos. 4, 4: 40, 45, and 50 Gs. Nos. 5, 5: 18 to 22 and 25 Gs. No. 6: 15 and 25 Gs. No. 7: 17 Gs. Nos 8, 8: 12 to 14 and 15 Gs. No. 9: 42 Gs. No. 10: 45 Gs. Nos. 11, 11: 27 Gs., with a head, 35 Gs. No. 12: 16 Gs., with a head, 25 Gs. 10 per cent. cash	10 per cent. cash, 7½ per cent. to a/c.
Assistants Wanted	3		
Atkinson, J.	8		
Bailey and Son	51		
Barber	37		
Barnett, S.	30		9d., 1/6, 3/, and 6/ doz.
Benson Brothers	13		10 per cent. cash, 7½ per ct. to a/c.
Bewlay and Co.	38		
Bownas, E. W.	35		
Brown and Polson	49	Corn Flour 56/ per cwt. nett Starch Powder 40/ ,,	Corn Flour 56/ per cwt. nett Starch Powder 40/ Sand Balls 4/ and 7/.
Burton, H. J. and S.	48		
Businesses	1		
Child	26		Hair Brushes, No. 71, 96/ per dozen, and No. 72, 126/ per dozen; Flesh Brush, No. 75, 96/ per dozen, nett to a/c.
Cleaver, F. S.	49		
Collier	11	Nett cash	Same to a/c.
Condy, Brothers, and Co.	32		
Condy	22, 44	See Fluid terms in previous Number	Quarts, 30/ per doz.; pints, 18/ per doz.; half-pints, 9/ per doz. Patent Fluid— Green, 4/6, 9/, 18/ per dozen. Crimson, 8/, 16/, 33/ ,, Health Powder, 12/ and 20/ per dozen; Ozonised Water, 16/ and 28/ per dozen.
Cray and Co.	45		
Davenport, J. T.	39		
Davis, John	43		
Denoual	41	Nett cash.	Nett to a/c. Nett to a/c.
Ede and Co.	39, 56, 57		
Elliman	33		
English	36	¼ pints 7/, ½ pints 11/6, pints 23/ quarts 39/, ½ gallons 72/ per dozen, or 11/6 per gallon in bulk. Nett cash	Same to a/c.
Fell, R.	51	Net	Nett to a/c.
Ford, Shapland, and Co.	42		
Freeman, T. W.	42	1/ packets 9/ per doz. 11/, 22/, and 44/ per doz.	Same to a/c.
Freeman Brothers	45		
Gibbons and Wills	13		
Glean, W. D.	51	25 per cent. off.	Same to a/c.
Griffin, J. J.	8		
Hard, J.	30		8/6, 17/. 66/ per doz.
Hawke, W.	39		
Henri	38		
Herring, F. M.	23	2½ per cent. cash, or nett to a/c. Cash 45 per cent. discount; to 2 months' account, 35 per cent. ditto. Nett cash.	Same. 40/ to a/c.
Hopkins, J. W.	30		Nett to a/c.
Howlett, S.	9		
Hudson and Son	37		
Humpage	1		
Hunter	37	Nett	1/4, 2/, 4/, and 8/ per doz.
India Rubber	46		
Isaacs and Son	23		Nett to a/c.
Jewsbury and Brown	9	12/ and 18/ per doz.	12/ and 18/ doz. to a/c.
Kidston, Filmer	7, 15	Nett cash	Nett to a/c.

NAME.	Page.	Terms.	Morgan Bros.' Terms.
Lamacraft and Co.	14		
Lamp Cottons	31		
Lavater	10		Nett to a/c
Lawrie, Blott, and Co. ..	25	4/ and 7/6 per dozen nett cash.	Same to a/c.
Lindsey, M. J.	34	25 per cent. cash	25 per cent. to a/c.
Mather, W.	18, 56		
Mathieu and Friquet	35		Feeding Bottles 8/ and 16/.
Miscellaneous	3		
Moore	42	Nett cash	Nett to a/c.
Morgan Brothers	21, 54		
Morton, H. A.	37		
Newbery and Sons	8, 16, 46,		
	40		
Norcross and Co.	43		
O'Connell	See List.		Bottles, 1st, 60/; 2nd, 40/; 3rd, 20/ doz. 1/ above 5l. at a time, 10 per cent. off.
Parrish, E.	39		
Paton and Charles	12		
Pattison, G.	12, 13		
Pears, A. and F.	19		
Pinaud and Meyer	20, 21		
Pickering, J.	17		Nett to a/c. Polishing Paste in pots, 3/ and 6/ per doz.; tin boxes, 15/ per gross; in chip boxes, 7/ and 13/6 per gross; Furniture Polish, 2/, 4/9, 8/, and 14/ per doz.; Plate Powder, 3/0 and 7/ per doz.
Pottow, J. N.	12		
Price's Candle Company	27		
Prockter	42		
Pulvermacher	48		33½ per cent. to a/ .
Reed, Cutler, and Co.	45		
Richardson and Co.	13		
Robinson and Son	43		
Robson, J. M.	45		
Rumsey, W. S.	40		1d. Plate Powder, 6/ per gross. 6d. " " 4/ per doz. 1/ " " 8/ " " 2/6 " " 20/ " " 4/6 " " 36/ " " 4d. Met Paste, Tins, 2/3 " " 6d. " " 3/ " " 6d. " " Pots 3/ " " 1/ " " 6/ " "
Savage's Ursina	51		2/ each, 22/6 per doz., 6l. 6s. per 6 doz. case, 12l. per 12 doz. case.
Savory and Moore	9	12/ nett.	Same to a/c.
Schiffelin Brothers & Co.	7		
Slugg, J. T.	10		
Soul, C.	8		
Speight, A.	9		Nett to a/c.
Summers	49		
Thompson and Capper ..	43, 49		
Turner, H., and Co.	13		
Twelvetees, Harper	..		
		Fly Papers, ½d., 18/; 1d., 27/ per 1000.	
		Bug Destroyer, in packets, 3d., 2/; 6d., 4/; 1/ 8/ per doz.	
		" in bottles, 6d., 4/; 1/ 8/ per doz.	
		Poisoned Wheat, in packets, 1d., 8/; 2d., 16/ per gross.	
		" in canisters, 6d., 4/; 1/ 8/ per doz.	
		Mice and Rat Killer, in packets, 3d., 2/; 6d., 4/; 1/ 8/ doz.	
		Beetle Poison, in packets, 1d., 8/; 2d., 16/ per gross.	
		" in canisters, 6d., 4/; 1/ 8/ per doz.	
		Patent Soap Powder, in packets, 1d., 6/9; 2d., 10/ per gross.	
		" in canisters, 6d., 4/; 1/ 8/ per doz.	
		Excelsior Paste Blacking, in packets, ½d., 3/3; 1d., 6/6 gross.	
		" Liquid " in bottles, 6d., 3/0; 1/ 7/6 per doz.	
		Baking and Pastry Powder, in packets, 1d., 7/6; 2d., 15/ gross.	
		" " in canisters, 6d., 4/; 1/ 8/ per doz.	
Want Situations	2		
Williams, J.	15		
Wright, R. and G. A.	33		

ESTABLISHED

A.D. 1826.

THE CITY SPREAD PLAISTER WORKS.

WILLIAM MATHER,

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES DEALER,

COURT PLAISTER, GOLD BEATERS' SKIN, & SURGICAL PLAISTER MANUFACTURER,

Spread on Leather, Cloth, Silk, and Paper, by Steam Power,

130, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

Manufactory, 109, Chester Road, Manchester.

The Balsamic Plaisters are manufactured of the same kind of ingredients as those sanctioned and ordered by Dr. Andrew Smith, Director General to Her Majesty's Army and Navy Ordnance Medical Department, for the use of the Soldiers and Marines in Scutari Hospital.

MATHER'S ROYAL BALSAMIC PLAISTERS.

(On Leather).

Heart Shape, No. 1	2	3	3½	4	5
per doz. 8d.	1/4	2/	2/8	4/	
Long Shape, No. 1	2	2½	3	4	5
per doz. 10d.	1/4	2/	2/8	4/	6/
Ovals No. 1	2	3			
per doz. 1/4	2/8	4/			
Saddle Shape, No. 1	2				
per doz. 4/	8/				
Wrist or Knee, No. 1	2				
per doz. 1/6	3/4				
Emp. Plumbi for Ladies Breasts, No. 1	2				
per doz. 2/8	4/				

TONIC PLAISTERS, on Strong Cloth, in ¼ gross boxes.

Heart Shape No. 1	2	3	4		
per gross 6/	7/	9/	10/		
Long Shape No. 1	2	3	4	5	
per gross 7/	9/	11/	14/	18/	

EMP. ROBORANS, on Cloth.

Long Shape No. 1	2	3	4	5	
per gross 9/	12/	16/	18/	24/	

EMP. CALIFACIENS, on Cloth.

Heart Shape No. 1	2	3	4		
per gross 6/6	9/	12/	18/		
Long Shape No. 1	2	3	4	5	
per gross 9/	12/	16/	18/	24/	

Also every other description of Plaister used in Pharmacy, spread on Leather or Cloth, in all sizes and shapes.

GOLD BEATERS' SKIN.

(In Handsome Embossed Wrapper).

In Wrapper No. 1	2	3	4		
per doz.					
per foot.					

MATHER'S CHEMICAL FLY PAPERS.

20/ per 1000.

MATHER'S INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES.

No. 1, 16/ per doz. No. 2, 8/ per doz.

SPREAD PLAISTER LIST.

Emp. Adhæsivum, on Shirting					
" "			Swansdown		
" "			Moleskin		
" "			Black Cloth		
Emp. Roborans ... on Shirting					
" "			Swansdown		
" "			Moleskin		
Emp. Saponis on Shirting					
" "			Swansdown		
" "			Moleskin		
Emp. Cerat Saponis on Shirting					
" "			Swansdown		
" "			Moleskin		
Emp. Califaciens .. on Shirting					
" "			Swansdown		
" "			Moleskin		
Universal "Corn and Bunion Plaisters	s. d.				
in 1½ dozen boxes..... per doz.	1	4			
in 3 dozen boxes... ditto	0	8			
Mather's Hospital Plaister, on Black Cloth					
Mather's Hospital Soap Plaister, on White Cloth					
Ditto, on Strong Scotch Grey Linnen					
Mather's Universal Poor Man's Plaister, on Strong Cloth, in 3 dozen boxes	per gross	12	0		
Ditto, on paper, in half-gross tins		9	0		
Issue Plaisters, 4 dozen in a box (unstamped)	per dozen	4	0		
Ditto, loose, 250 in a box, per 1000....		5	0		

COURT PLAISTER.

In Packages and handsome Cases in every variety.

In Wrapper, Black, No. 1	2	3	4		
per doz.					
In Wrapper, Pink... No. 1	2	3	4		
per doz.					
In Cases, No. 1	2	3	4	5	6
per doz.					
Black, Best	per yard				
" Medium	"				
" Common	"				
Pink, Best	"				
" Medium	"				
" Common	"				
White, Best	"				
" Medium	"				
" Common	"				

